

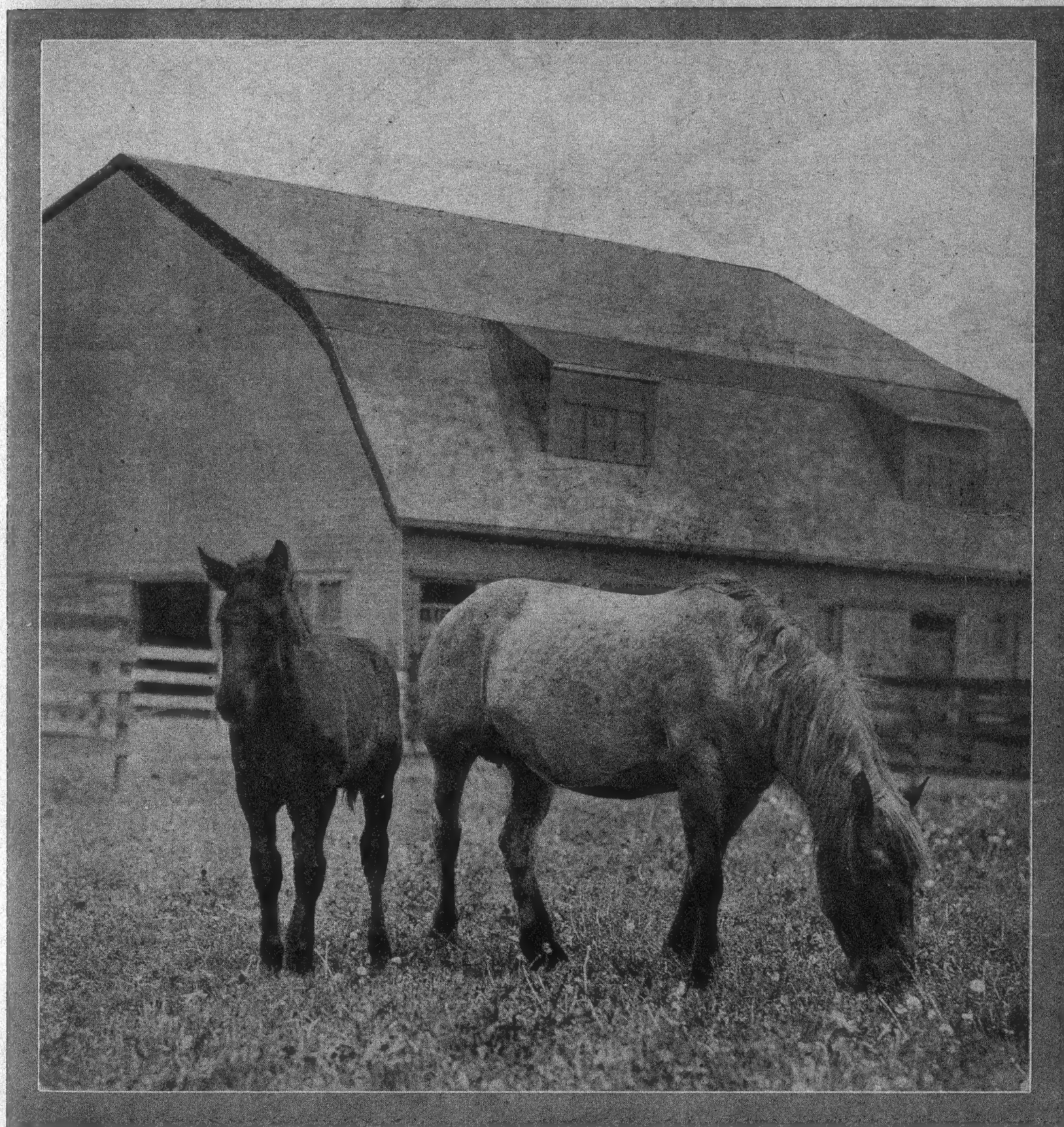
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

August 7, 1918

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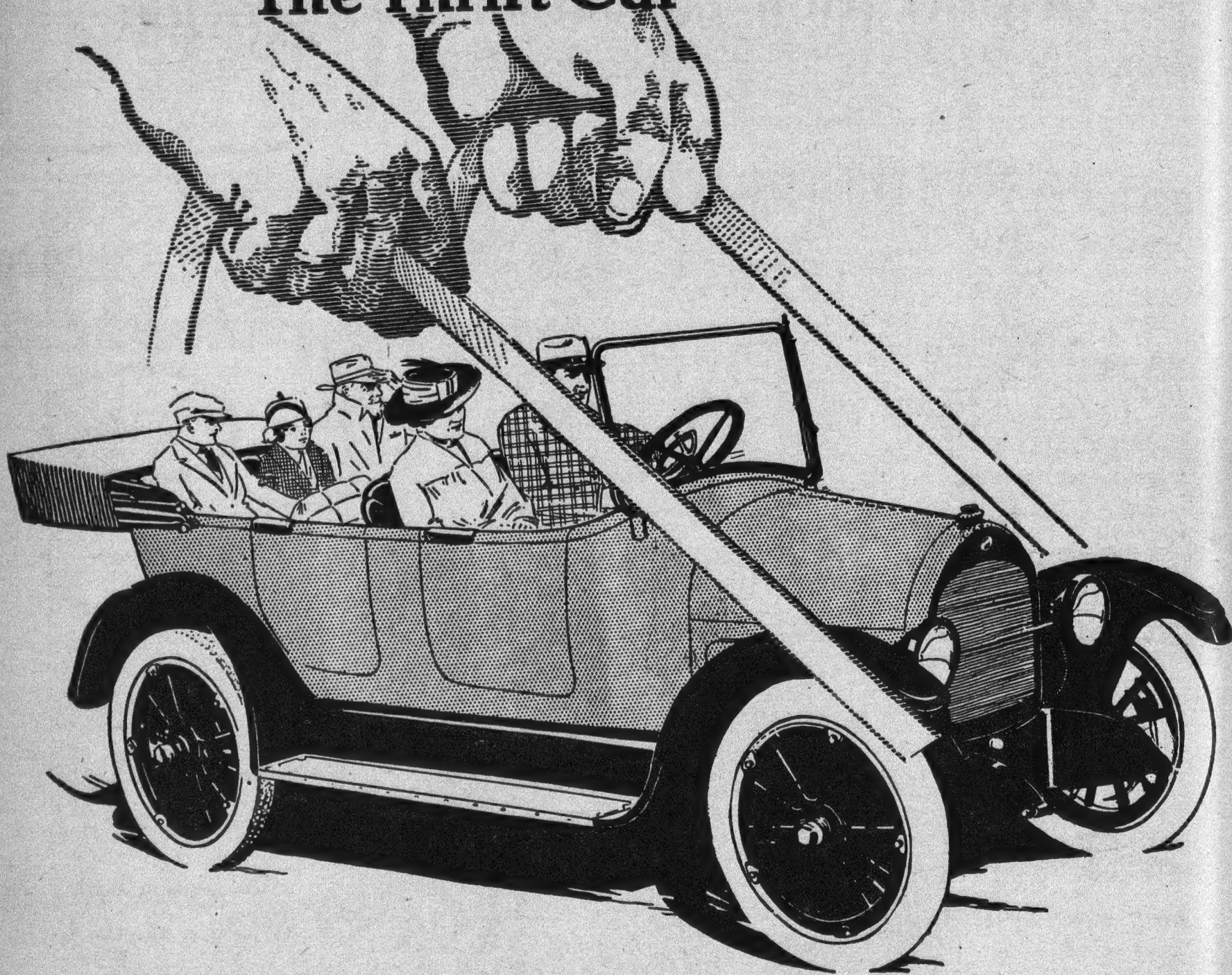
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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

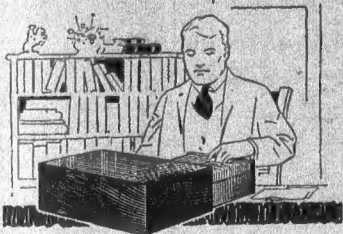
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The Saskatoon Fair report was held up somewhere during the strike and did not arrive in time to be included in last week's issue. As a result, the reports of both the Saskatoon and the Brandon fairs appear this week. Next week the Regina report will be published. A considerable number of illustrations showing the prize winners have already appeared in The Guide and others will be published from time to time in our livestock department.

The postal strike has certainly taught everyone the importance of a smooth-working and uninterrupted mail service. Perhaps most of us appreciate as never before the service that is rendered for us by the men who handle our mail. The Guide suffered by the strike in two ways. It interrupted the steady flow of information, which is the life blood of a paper, and it delayed the mailing of two issues. In fact it accounts for this issue reaching subscribers a day late. However, we are overtaking our schedule and next week The Guide will be out at the regular time.

A telegram from Seager Wheeler reports: "No damage to crop, prospects satisfactory." Mr. Wheeler has growing and now nearing maturity a 40-acre field of the new Red Bobs wheat. Crops on nearly every side of Mr. Wheeler have suffered damage, some from wind, some drought, some hail, and many large acreages are badly injured by frost. His friends will be glad to hear that there will be a supply of the Red Bobs seed for distribution this fall.

The Guide containing our crop report form was, unfortunately, held up by the strike. Our readers were asked to fill out the report and mail it to us

not later than August 3. Under the circumstances it was impossible for many to do this, as the paper did not reach them in time. It has been decided, therefore, to extend the time for receiving the reports but we would ask our readers to fill out and return them as soon as possible.

Tractor farming has received a tremendous impetus as a result of the unprecedented demand for foodstuffs that has been thrust on the farmer, laboring, as he is, under the disadvantages of a depleted farm labor supply. The effect will be to greatly increase the per capita output of grain growers. The increasing interest taken in tractors was reflected at the Brandon demonstration, where hundreds of farmers watched some 43 different machines in operation. A report of the demonstration, together with a full page illustration made from photos taken with The Guide camera, is published in this issue.

The Back-to-the-Lander is the title of a feature article in this issue by Peter McArthur. Mr. McArthur is one of the best-known writers in Canada on topics relating to the farm. He had a distinguished career as a journalist, but, as he explained in an article republished in The Guide some time ago, the memories of the old farm clung to him wherever he went and now he is back on the Ontario farm where he was born, and which his father helped to hew out of the wilderness. He has continued his writing, however, and his articles, dealing with country life have a realism and freshness which have delighted thousands of readers throughout Canada.

Guide Boys and Girls OR THEIR PARENTS GET FREE PRIZES

In the centre of our issue of July 31 (last week) will be found The Guide's announcement of free prizes to The Guide boys and girls or their parents. There are over 100 prizes and their total value is over \$230. These prizes are to be sent free and postpaid to The Guide readers sending in answers to the questions asked. Full information is given on the three centre pages of that issue.

This information is needed by The Guide in developing its business. Individual answers will be kept confidential. With the information asked for here The Guide can increase its advertising revenue and give its readers a bigger and better paper. At the same time it is willing to pay you well for your trouble in getting it. You will be surprised how much interesting information you will obtain by filling in the question sheet. Look the prizes over and make your selection now.

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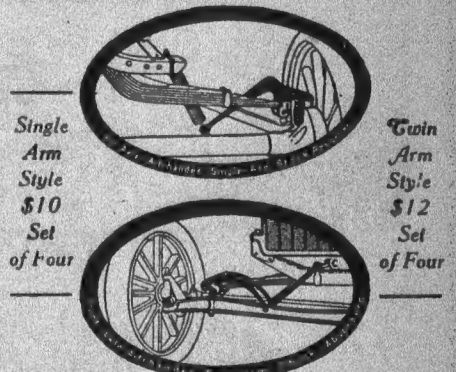
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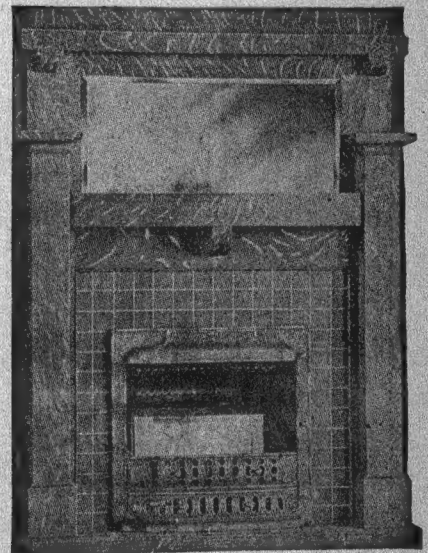
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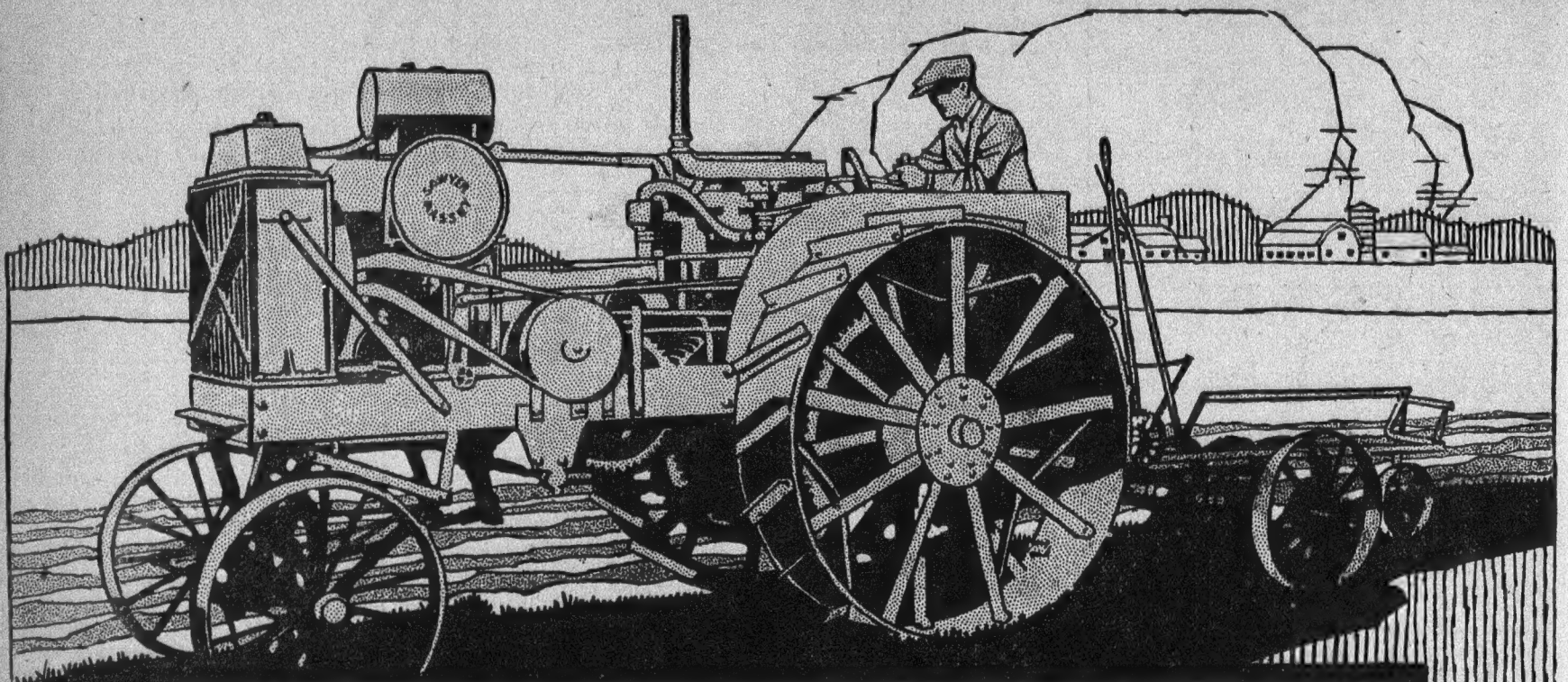
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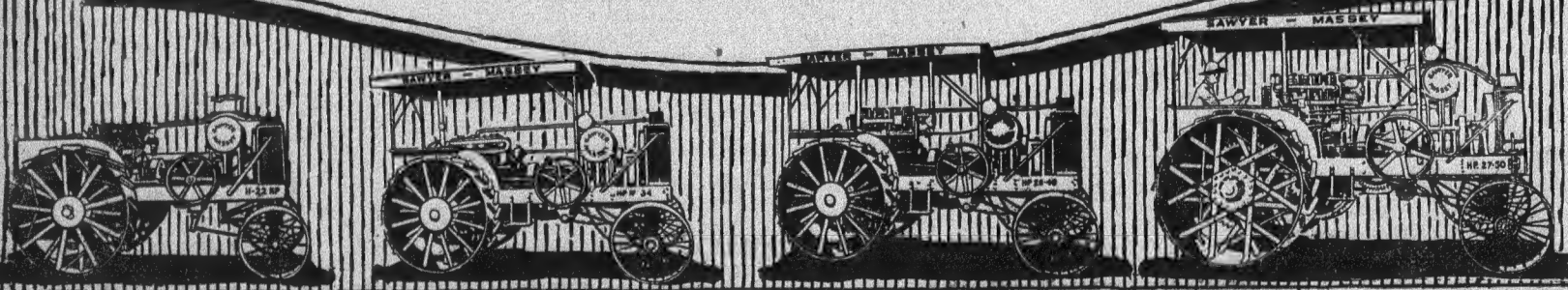
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 7, 1918

Our Crop Report

Owing to the postal strike The Guide of two weeks ago containing the crop report forms will undoubtedly be greatly delayed in reaching our readers. We hope that every reader will fill out the crop report form and return it to The Guide just as soon as he receives it. Conflicting reports are steadily reaching The Guide office regarding crop conditions in the three provinces. It is important that an accurate survey of the crop conditions be made. The larger the number of reports we receive from our readers the more accurate will the combined report be. It will be possible as a result of these reports to give information which will enable the authorities to assist in taking proper action to provide for a maximum crop for next year.

Postal Strike Settled

The postal strike which tied up business in Western Canada for eight days was one of the most annoying and expensive strikes that has disturbed the country. It affected more people than any other strike that has occurred. Moreover, it was one strike that should never have taken place, but apparently nothing short of a disastrous strike would convince the government authorities at Ottawa that conditions in the post office department were rotten. The postal employees have been treated miserably and in going on strike they simply acted as real men would act under similar conditions. They called the strike off just as soon as they were convinced that there would be a real investigation of their grievances, and already the congestion of mail has been practically cleared up.

The investigation by Hon. W. J. Roche, chairman of the civil service commission is in progress and is promised to be complete and exhaustive. Everyone will agree that no strike in the postal service should ever be permitted to take place again, but this desirable condition cannot be guaranteed unless provision is made that the postal employees will get a square deal. The best way to ensure that the service will not be again interfered with is to have this present inquiry followed by a reorganization of the post office department and the inauguration of up-to-date business methods. The post office system is a huge business organization vitally affecting the people of Canada and coming closer to the individual than any other branch of public service. It is time to discard red tape and autocratic methods, and at the same time those officials responsible for this strike should be discarded. The investigation will only be partially successful if provision is not made to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous strike.

The Economic War

The proposal that the Allies will wage economic warfare against Germany after the military war is closed is receiving fresh attention from Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law, the leaders of the two parties in Britain. "The longer the war lasts," says Lloyd George, "the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe." The British premier also points out that it would be necessary for Britain to remain in complete accord with the overseas Dominions and the United States in this future economic policy. For the last three months Premier Hughes, of Australia,

has been stumping Great Britain in an active propaganda for Imperial trade preference after the war. In Canada some of our own protectionists have been beating the war drum pretty loudly to ward off attacks on the tariff. President Wilson has been extremely cautious in his economic statements regarding after-the-war conditions.

Undoubtedly it will be a new economic world and there will be readjustments necessary, but they should be made in the interests of humanity. Today we are fighting the military system and our sacrifices are being made to break down and destroy forever that military system which has threatened the world. After victory is achieved on the battle field and peace once more smiles over the world, it is hard to contemplate another warfare aimed at injury and destruction. True, it is that Germany must be made to pay so far as possible for the damage and destruction she has wrought, and punishment must be meted out to the German war lords. But economic warfare cannot be carried on without injury to the people of the Allied nations.

Tariff walls are more injurious to those on the inside than to those against whom they are supposed to be a barrier. Premier Borden, in England last week, in speaking on the subject of preference, is reported by cable to have spoken as follows:—

It should be clearly understood that neither the Imperial war cabinet nor the Imperial war conference has had under consideration this year the question of preference. The recent announcement on that subject was made on behalf of the British government, as a statement of domestic policy of the United Kingdom.

Continuing, Sir Robert declared that, as Canada claimed and exercised the right of absolute control of its own fiscal policy, so the representatives of Canada necessarily refrained from attempting any interference with the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. Moreover, Canadians had not desired the people of the United Kingdom to shape or modify their fiscal policy for the sole purpose of giving preference to Canadian products, especially if such a change should involve any supposed injustice or should be regarded as unfair or oppressive by a considerable proportion of the people of the United Kingdom.

In this statement, Premier Borden reserves for Canada the right to frame her own tariff laws and not have them regulated by Imperial authorities. He also grants the same freedom to Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. In this he voices the opinion of the majority of the people of Canada. The free traders of Canada do not desire to impose any additional burden upon the working people of Great Britain and the Canadian protectionists do not want the tariff removed against British imports under any circumstances. The tariff must remain a domestic problem.

Canadian trade with the United States is bound to be steadily on the increase and trade relations with the republic to the south will remain of prime importance. The Canadian people are prepared to make any sacrifices necessary to the winning of the war but it will be necessary for them to watch carefully that economic readjustments are not made for the benefit of privileged classes in Canada under the guise of patriotism. Canadian export trade in the future, as now, will consist largely of the product of the farm, the forest and the sea.

These industries are all burdened by tariffs on manufactured goods. The tendency of the future must be to place all our industries upon a more even basis in order to develop to the utmost limit the great natural resources of the Dominion.

Good American Example

On the first day of August President Wilson assumed control of the telephone and telegraph wires of the United States. He has placed them in charge of postmaster-general Burleson. It is announced that the companies will continue to operate in the ordinary course through the regular channels until further notice. This was the same as the action taken by Secretary McAdoo when he assumed control of the railways of the United States shortly after the outbreak of the war. He left all the presidents and chief railway officials in charge of their work. He soon found, however, that complications arose which greatly reduced the efficiency of the railway system. For that reason a number of presidents and other high officials were dropped and it is probable similar action may follow in connection with the telegraph companies.

Great confusion followed the inauguration of government control of railways in the United States. Many advocates of private ownership hailed this as proof that government operation was not as efficient as private. But the chaotic condition was there with a vengeance before the government took over the roads and the improvement in the past year has been striking. Waste and duplication are steadily being reduced to a minimum and the United States government is saving enormous amounts in labor, material and time by the co-ordination of her great railroad system. Unquestionably similar saving will follow government operation of the telegraph system. The Canadian government should follow the example of the American government and take over the railroads and telegraphs of Canada.

Aerial Mail Service

Mail is now being carried between Washington, New York and Philadelphia by airplane. A regular service has been established and the postage on letters is 24 cents. The business is steadily growing and it is announced that the price is likely to be reduced to 16 cents. Remarkable possibilities open up for the future of postal air service. What will it bring to Western Canada? May we not reasonably look ahead to the day when we will have a regular postal service by airplane established across the prairie provinces. The American airplane postal service maintains a speed of 70 miles an hour. Airplanes on the field of battle have reached a speed of 180 miles an hour. The tendency of the times in commercial development is for speed. Surely the airplane is the last word in speed for postal delivery. At present it requires 30 hours to carry letters by train from Winnipeg to Calgary. Some time in the future we shall probably see letters delivered between these two points in 12 hours.

A German Peace

The advocates of peace by negotiation as a settlement of the war find little encouragement from a survey of those countries where a German peace already prevails. Brand Whitlock, the American ambassador in Belgium during the first three years of the war, has described the German rule after the conquest of that little kingdom. Thousands of Belgians were shot after trial by court-martial for no crime whatever. Thousands of others were flogged, imprisoned or fined, and the process still goes on. The outrages upon Belgian women are almost beyond be-

lief. In parts of Russia there is another example of a German peace where the iron heel of the Kaiser is grinding the people into a condition of slavery and wholesale executions are almost a daily occurrence. Roumania is also enjoying a German peace, where the people are forced to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the conqueror. All these examples merely indicate the conditions under which the civilized world would live under a victorious and triumphant Kaiser.

The Cotton Combine

In last week's issue of The Guide a well-informed correspondent described the action of the Cotton Combine in raising prices. There is no article in more general use than cotton fabric. The fact that prices have jumped from 200 to 400 per cent. is a matter deserving attention by the authorities. In Canada the cotton industry is practically in the hands of one organization. It is a monopoly. It has enjoyed the shelter of high protective tariff for many years and huge fortunes have been made by the cotton magnates through the operation of that protective tariff. Now it would appear that the war is being used as a further excuse for profiteering. Whether the Dominion government can cope with the problem, or whether action must first be taken in the United States, is something the public would like to know. An investigation at any rate is overdue and the facts should be placed before the public.

Canadian Editors Abroad

There are a number of Canadian editors and newspaper men touring England and France as guests of the British government at the present time. Some of these men are editors who will bring back reports for the readers of their papers which should be of intense interest and great value. Others are not writers, but are merely tourists. This group of newspaper men was selected by the Canadian government at the request of the British government, and the press of Canada is unfairly represented by the group now across the water. However, nothing but good can come from such a plan. More Canadian editors should be taken across. American editors and magazine writers in large numbers have been at the front ever since the war began and the American people have had a clearer idea of actual conditions at the front than have Canadians. It would be decidedly in the interests of Canada at large if her people were given as much of the facts and actual conditions as the Americans have received, not only through their press but from their government officials. The Canadian government has not taken the people of Canada into its confi-

dence regarding war conditions to the same extent that has been done by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

It is announced by the Canada Food Board that restrictions on bacon, ham and other pork products are lifted until further notice. The campaign for conservation and production has resulted in a greater supply of pork in Canada and the United States than is required by the Allies across the water. For that reason, pork may now be used freely in Canada until the surplus is used up. No doubt when that time arrives the Canada Food Board will again issue an order prohibiting the consumption of pork and pork products. The removal of the ban on pork is good news because it indicates that the food situation across the water is becoming easier and that the menace of starvation which faced the Allies a year ago is no longer serious.

Following hard after the announcement of increased freight rates comes the announcement that hard coal in Winnipeg is to be raised from \$12.75 to \$14.50 per ton because of the increased freight rates. This will happen in all other lines. The consumer must pay all increases in freight rates.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to the Canadian press in London last week by Lord Beaverbrook. One of the Western Canadian editors is reported to have said that Lord Beaverbrook was a Canadian whom all Canadians admired and delighted to honor. This Canadian editor was hardly in keeping with the facts. Lord Beaverbrook was formerly Max Aitken, of Montreal. His chief exploit in Canada was the organization

of the cement trust, which it is said netted him \$13,000,000 in cold cash and loaded on the people of Canada a burden which they must carry for many years to come. If the Canadian people admire and are delighted to honor a man for such an achievement as this it is something we were not previously aware of.

We do not hear much of our old friends Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Daniel Mann since it was decided they should get \$10,800,000 for their equity in the C.N.R. If these two knights of the road have not yet received their check for this amount it would be well to have an official photograph taken when the check is handed over. It would probably show William and Daniel wearing "the smile that won't come off." Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier should both be in the picture. They are both responsible for the system which allowed these two railway knights free access to the public treasury. If the photograph is a good one it should be hung in every Canadian home as a warning against high finance and the results that always follow.

S. R. Parsons, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, promised to donate \$100 to patriotic purposes if a statement credited to the secretary of the association were actually proven. The Guide reproduced the statement and asked Mr. Parsons to produce his \$100. Mr. Parsons, however, got out of it by stating that the secretary declared he was misquoted in the statement. We think Mr. Parsons would show a better exhibition of sportsmanship if he put up the money. The statement in question was made seven or eight years ago

and has never previously been questioned. Come on Mr. Parsons, be a sport. Put up the \$100.

It is announced that Turkey is getting sore on Germany because of the proposed division of the spoils of war. In Austria also there is reported to be a large element opposed to German domination, but somehow Germany seems to keep them all in line, getting their blood for the protection and glorification of the Kaiser and his war lords.

The Kaiser's dream of world domination must begin to look to him more like a nightmare.

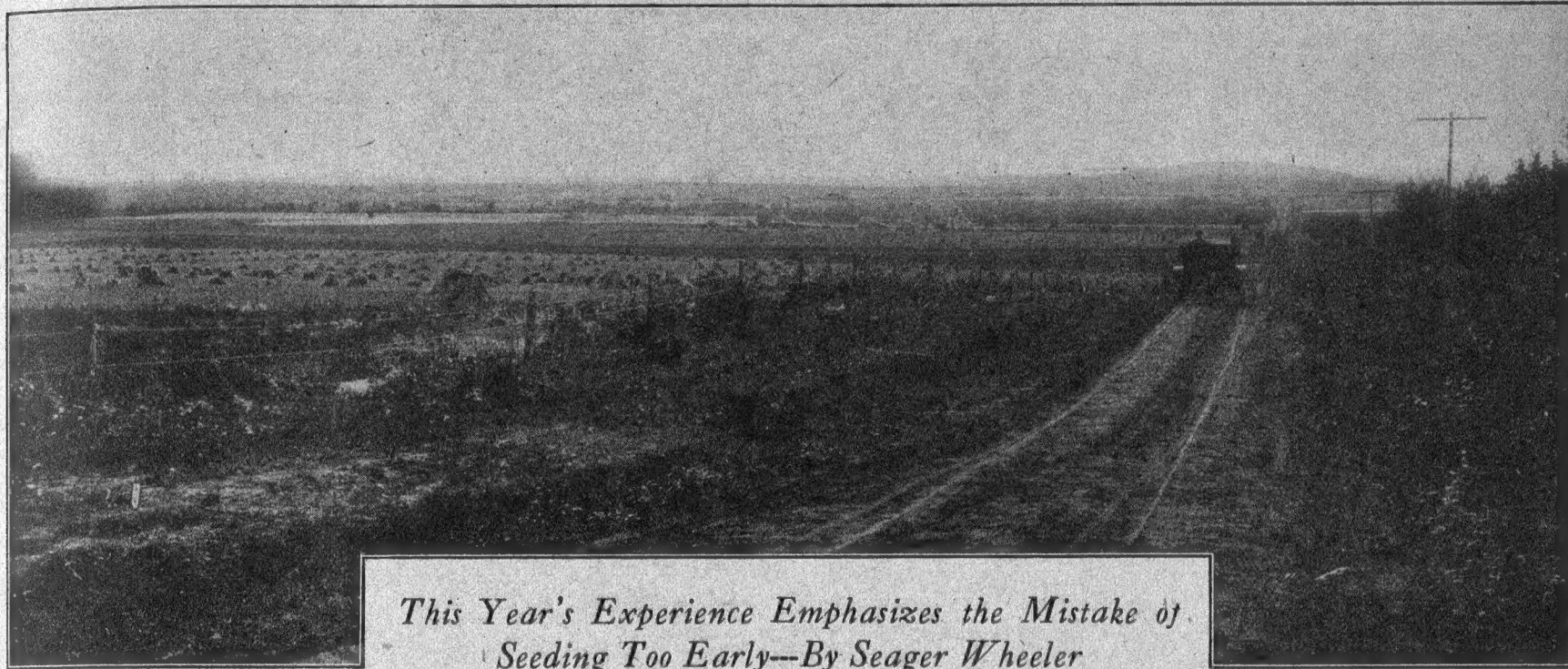
Again the brutality of the German military caste has shown itself by the deliberate sinking of another hospital ship. This action is a part of the German policy of "frightfulness" which was intended to drive fear into the hearts of the Allies. But instead it simply strengthens the determination to put an end to such a system.



TAKE THE PLUNGE OLD LADY.

Note.—The United States and Great Britain have taken over the control of all railways and telegraphs with satisfactory results while Canada still hesitates to follow their lead.

Lessons of an Adverse Season



This Year's Experience Emphasizes the Mistake of Seeding Too Early--By Seager Wheeler

THE season of 1918 will long be remembered as one of the most disappointing, especially as an extra effort was made to crop a large area. The season opened up early, and expectation ran high for a big yield. Every season brings its lessons, and the lessons of 1918 may well be taken, and to some extent we may very materially benefit, provided the lessons are well learned and future operations regulated accordingly, so as to avoid errors of the past. Errors have been made this season unwittingly, and I shall try and point out where this was the case.

A Combination of Disasters

In many instances the summerfallow, and fall plowing crops have made a poor showing in comparison with the spring plowing and stubble sown crops. This season may be called an abnormal season. We often speak of normal seasons, but they are the exception rather than the rule. Abnormal seasons are the rule, rather than the exception, and 1918 will stand out as an abnormal or freak season. The outstanding features were spring frost, high winds, drifting of the soil, and drought; a bad combination of forces seldom met. Sometimes we have one or the other, but seldom all together. The spring opened up early with little or no precipitation of moisture. Throughout April, May and June, and in many districts during July, frosts cut down the early grain, and were followed by drought and continual winds. The frost damage was insignificant in the early stage of the crops if rain had fallen, or if the damage had not been aggravated by high winds. The high winds would not have affected the situation so badly if the frost had not cut down the grain at the time. The grain that was cut down did not recover in time, and the ground being bare allowed the wind to play havoc with the crop. Had rains fallen immediately after the crop was cut down by frost, the effect of the winds would not have been so severe, but this combination of forces kept the crop in check and hindered recovery until too late in the season.

Many fields never recovered, and are bare or plowed up or sown to other crops. Where the grain did recover the continued drought hindered growth, and the crop was kept in check and forced into head while short, in some cases too short to properly harvest. Where rains came in July some fields were benefited as this lengthened the stem somewhat, but in some cases this did not occur as the crop was too far gone.

What Caused the Most Damage?

In some seasons we have spring frost when the crop quickly recovers by rain

falling soon after. In some seasons drought is a drawback. In other seasons the soil drifts, but the crops quickly recover, even when the soil exposes the roots, and the crop is excellent. But I cannot recall any season that can be likened to 1918. I find that some lay the blame to the drag harrows in using it on the fallow previous to seeding, and too frequent use of the fallow the previous season. I agree with the latter, but not with the former. I am no advocate of its free use throughout the summer. After the first harrowing after the fallow is plowed, a light cultivation by the spring tooth cultivator, leaving the field thus, is more advisable. Some men have told me that they have stacked away their drag harrow and do not intend to use them this season.

The drag harrow is not to blame. Many are apt to jump to false conclusions too quickly by only looking on the surface of things, and not getting nearer to the root of the matter.

Fall plowing also is not responsible for a poorer showing than the spring plowing. Fall plowing never ought to be seeded early, and may well be left unsown until the fallow and spring plowing is finished. Neither the drag harrow, fall plowing, summerfallow, spring frost, drifting soil, or drought, are so responsible as too early spring seeding.

Drought is more responsible for reduced crop yields than either spring frosts or high winds, but drought could have been largely overcome by delaying the seeding of the crop until the middle or third week in April. The spring frosts and drifting wind and drought would not have had so much effect.

Some Previous Lean Years

I am firmly convinced that the main cause of so much crop failure this season is due to too early seeding. This conviction is backed by my experience and close observations in the past in the field. Unless it were so I would not pen this article, and am now doing so with the sole object of pointing out the unwise practice of seeding too early when the spring opens up early, so that one may take a lesson that may be profitable in the future. Referring back to 1906, 1910, 1914, 1918, at intervals of four years, we have had reduced crop yields owing to spring frosts and drought when the spring opened up early. In 1906, the spring opened the first day of April when seeding was general, while in this district we had rains early in June to give a good crop. On my own farm, owing to circumstances, my own seeding was delayed well into April. I have no record at hand as to conditions generally over the country, but know of some districts where the crop was very light owing to drought. In 1910, the spring came in at the end

of March, and the crop was frozen down several times. Little rain fell until early in July, and although the crop was forced into head in June, rains that fell in July helped the crop considerably. In 1914 there was also an early spring, and a light crop.

Following 1910, in 1911 we had abundant moisture. Following 1914, 1915 gave a record crop. In all probability 1919 will show more general rainfall.

The Right Time to Seed

There is no guarantee that an early spring will give a record harvest, rather otherwise if seeding starts too early, which has generally been followed in the past. There is a proper time to put the seed in the ground, and that time is when conditions are favorable for rapid, quick, growth in the early stage. The question may well be put, when is the right time? Certainly not at the end of March, or too early in April.

We all know that in order to escape the fall frosts and rust, it is advisable to sow early, in order to bring the crop to maturity in good time, but sowing the seed too early will not guarantee an early harvest, or a good crop or a safe crop. This is regulated by the growth of the crop. If anything happens to check the growth it delays maturity, reduces the yield, and sometimes the quality of the crop. Considerable areas were seeded too early this spring where the snow left the field in March. Grain sown at the time, or early in April, is going to be handicapped by the big possibility of spring frosts and drought at a time when the crops ought to be making quick and vigorous growth, from the middle of May to the middle of June. We cannot expect or depend on much precipitation throughout April and May, although sometimes we do have light rains or showers, and sometimes snowfall in May, but they are the exception. April and May is a time of dry and evaporating winds. When the crop is seeded at the end of March or too early in April it usually gets a set-back, as the crop when well above ground draws rapidly on the soil moisture, and then drought conditions hinder the necessary growth. If the grain crop receive a check in the early stage, it suffers, as the heads form while the plant is young, long before it is seen in the shot blade, and the heads will be small. If this happens, no matter what rainfall afterwards, the heads will be no larger.

If drought continues throughout June, then the grain is forced early into head, and, as was the case this season, when only a few inches high according to the condition of the crop, making not only a considerable loss in yield, but also making it difficult to

harvest with the prospect of considerable waste in handling.

The Farmer's Many Problems

We have many problems to consider when putting the seed in the ground—drought, spring frost, fall frost, rust. It is a noticeable fact that rust does not affect the crop in dry years such as 1906, 1910, 1914, and there is little probability of it doing so in 1918. These were all seasons where the spring opened up early. Only in late seasons, with abundant rainfall, especially throughout August, and heavy crops may we expect rust to appear. Therefore, when the spring opens early the seeding should be delayed until the proper time. On the other hand in a late spring seeding should be done as soon as possible.

There is no authority who can lay down any exact course to follow as none can foretell the kind of season we may have. The best we can do is to use our best judgment, as no two seasons are alike. Drought may come early in the season and break up at the end, or it may come late in the season. The effect on the crop is different in each case. Preferably I would have it come at the end of the season rather than early, as when it comes early it affects the crop more by checking the growth of the plant in the early stage, by drying out the stools in the formation of small heads, and by reducing the plant to a single stem. When conditions are favorable in the early part of the season, a healthier stronger plant is established with more stems and longer heads. Even light showers benefit, and the crop carries on. If drought comes after it is headed out it will stand considerable drought, and a light rain will be sufficient to bring the crop to maturity, at least with one advantage that the straw is sufficiently long to harvest satisfactorily.

The big thing is to get the plant well established in the early stages up to the time of heading out, and this can seldom be done if sown too early and droughty conditions prevail.

The Course to Adopt in Seeding

When the spring opens up at the end of March or early in April, seeding should be delayed until the 15th or 20th of April. The time may be well spent in giving any prepared lands, such as the fallow, breaking or fall plowing, a stroke of the harrows to prevent any crust forming after the snow has gone and to maintain a mulch. When this is done there is little or no evaporation of moisture from the soil. Spring plowing may be carried on and worked down up to the time when it is time to seed the prepared lands. About April 20 this

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True to the West

By Annie Sheppard Armstrong

TO the small Western town on the edge of the prairie two men "came in" together, with the same amount of capital—nothing. The skilled carpenter, James Brice, continued to make a living, as he had always done. The "free lance" Arthur Barton, with little education and no trade, from a little dickering and trading at first, built up a big business, acquiring as time went on, the chief handling of the coal, lumber, implements, and various kinds of insurance for the prosperous country around. One family had a workman's cottage, and, with only a fence between, the other had a fine residence, the largest in the place, but they remained on a friendly footing. Still, as time went on, the Barton children got much better opportunities, being sent away for higher education than the village afforded.

When they were all small and attended the one-roomed school, Maidie Brice and Bruce Barton were great friends. In every game the brown eyes of the boy seemed to seek out the answering blue ones of the girl, before the game was completely enjoyable. When they all went looking for flowers, as the snow-drifts melted in spring after the cold northern winter, if Bruce found the first crocus, he brought it to Maidie. This was as unexplainable and as involuntary in their childish minds as the attraction of the magnetic needle to the pole.

But when both passed out of the little school, one to stay at home, the other to go to the city, newer things occupied Bruce's mind. Maidie's mother had some boarders, and her time was pretty well employed helping at home. It was a humdrum life, but, being of an unselfish, sunny disposition she was happy.

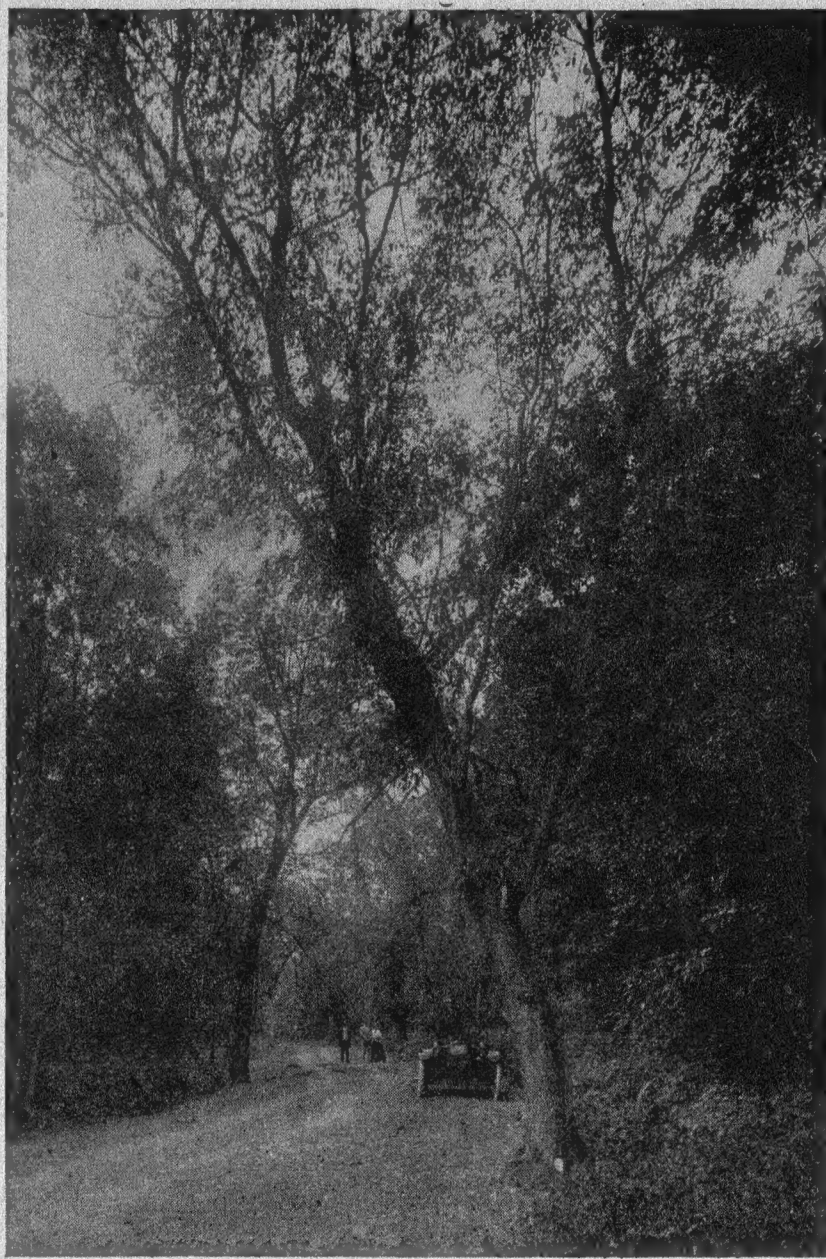
Always when Bruce came home for his holidays and got settled down, his feet involuntarily sought the Brice porch, and an unexplainable peace stole over him as he talked enthusiastically to Maidie about his class work, his friends, amusements and even the girls he met, using the extravagant phraseology of his fellow students. Maidie, her red-brown head bent in the mornings over potato peeling or pea shelling, or, in the afternoons over sewing or mending, was always bright and responsive, her blue eyes showing every shade of feeling.

Thus the years fled away for Bruce and wore away for Maidie, until one was 22 and nearly through law school, the other 19, and with no apparent change, only a more womanly look, but the same impulsive way.

That summer Mrs. Brice had a lady boarder, Lila Bain, a girl from a city "down east," who thought a summer vacation in the West would be a rest after her labors as a stenographer. She was distinctly disappointed in Alberta, expecting to see whooping cow-boys, interesting Indians—a few thousand feet of film, in fact, instead of a decorous little town with great stretches of wheat and oats surrounding it. There were cattle, it is true, but they seemed tame, not seeming to need a whooping cavalry regiment to guard them. The Indians were scattered and inoffensive. Failing the movie stuff Lila was enraged at the town for not being a Toronto or a Montreal, and criticized its limitations unmercifully.

Miss Bain was certainly a striking looking girl. She had a waxen white complexion, with not a bit of color, although she was healthy enough. Her hair and eyes were very dark. With this coloring she could wear almost anything, and certainly got herself up in a stunning way, not sparing the rouge, if necessary to the color scheme.

After Bruce's arrival home for his holidays he strolled over for his morning's talk with Maidie. That little person was very busy ironing at the vine-draped end of the porch and Miss Bain sat picturesquely in the open. Introductions were given and Bruce found himself gazing at and being



A Bit of Manitoba Forest Reserved for City Pleasure Seekers.

entertained by this vision, in a white summer costume with red and black touches. Maidie was flushed and busy, scarcely had time to speak; Lila Bain, pale and cool, flashed her dark eyes and clever speeches and Bruce seemed enthralled. Having himself been in the city he was inclined to be a bit critical of the village and country 'round, and he seemed to enjoy her clever remarks. Her appeal to him from speaking eyes, as being a little "different" was flattering too.

In the afternoon Mrs. Brice and Maidie were out in nice porch dresses, as Maidie would never call her work done until her mother was through too. Miss Bain was in pale blue, in which she looked perfectly ethereal and aristocratic. Maidie, with her tan and red coloring looked pretty, but mundane. Lila was more caustic, if more languid, than in the forenoon.

"Mrs. Brice," she said, "you should let your daughter come East. It would be a revelation to her; she would learn so much."

"I believe it would," was the reply. "I know it did me good to come West, and it's the same distance."

Maidie looked at her mother in pained surprise at this evident "dig."

"Strike one," said Bruce, laughing.

Said Miss Bain cleverly, "Oh, the mere going a certain distance is of no account; you could run 'round and 'round the house for hundreds of miles. It's what you see when you get there that I mean."

"Oh well," said Mrs. Brice, "I left the East to try to better myself as most

people do. Maidie is pretty well informed. She knows something about her own country, and wouldn't have a fit at seeing apples growing on trees instead of in the ground. She knows that a piece of land can have less than a quarter section in it and still be called a farm."

"Here is where I take a post-graduate course in debate," said Bruce, settling himself comfortably, his back against a post. "Go ahead now, East versus West."

"Oh no, don't," pleaded Maidie; it's too hot. I think every part of Canada must be lovely. We're all Canadians, aren't we?"

Lila said she had some letters to post, and Bruce strolled away with her down the street.

"That girl makes me tired, doesn't she you, Maidie?" asked Mrs. Brice, looking keenly at her daughter.

"Oh, I don't know, she's different, of course," said the girl reflectively.

After that, at the church fetes and little gatherings around the town, Bruce was never far from Miss Bain. But, as the two girls always went together, his absorption in the Eastern girl was not so apparent as it really was.

That summer the Barton's got an auto. Cars were just coming into general use at that time, and, as soon as the boy got the "hang" of running it he came over one afternoon to take the girls for a trip into the country.

Miss Bain jumped into the seat beside the driver and began an animated discourse on cars in general, and Maidie settled herself in the back seat at the

left, and grew absorbed in the country they were swiftly traversing.

It was early July. The rich green wheat fields lay under the blue sky. The grey green of the oat crops was a contrast. The poplar bluffs on the wild lands were green and full of singing, happy, nesting birds. The grassy trail was lined with wild roses, from which the scent came up with wistful, insistent sweetness. A coyote howled away off. The gophers squeaked and scuttled for their burrows as the car sped along. A meadow lark lifted his song from a fence post. A bunch of prairie chickens rose and whirled away "A-tuck-a-tuck-a-tuck" they said.

Bruce looked around absently once or twice, then said, unheeding Miss Bain's chatter, "Will you move over to the right, Maidie?"

"Why?" asked Maidie, from a reverie.

"I don't know—so I can see you, I suppose." Once more he was the boy carrying the first crocus to Maidie. Miss Bain's cleverness fell on deaf ears. The West was pleading with the Western born. Everything around was so beautiful, so typical, the things dreamed of and looked forward to one cold, biting winter after another. The brown eyes turned and met the blue ones, so true, so wistful, so big and solemn with rapture.

At length Maidie leaned forward, "Bruce, we have come about 25 miles. See, there's the other railroad. And it looks like rain. Hadn't we better go back?"

"I guess so," he said, "there's a good place to turn around up the trail a bit, it's rough here."

The farmers had been longing for rain, and now it was coming, and coming in a hurry. The sun went under a cloud. The wind sprang up, and with it came the rain in torrents. It was cold, too, as rains are in the north. The car had only the canopy up, so Bruce left it at the roadside and they ran for a shack not far away. And such drenched, dishevelled creatures were never seen as they when they reached there.

There was no one at home, but the door was not fastened, so they went in. It was a one-roomed bachelor's abode, and very disorderly. A red cook stove, a bunk with a couple of grey blankets on it, a table with some dirty dishes, a packing case nailed to the wall for a cupboard, two chairs, a box of coal, an array of boots, a rifle, etc., completed the contents.

Miss Bain was almost profane in her hysterical lamentations at the wet, cold and discomfort generally. The lovely crimps were out of her hair and it fell in strands over her cheeks on which the rouge was streaked. Her dark eyes showed their white wildly, and her dress was ruined.

Bruce was crushed and apologetic for he scarcely knew what.

But Maidie's spirits rose with the excitement of it. She laughed and dashed around in a house-wifely fervor, her blue eyes sparkling, her cheeks like roses, her hair in wet ringlets.

"Bruce, do make a fire," she ordered, "cut up that piece of board, and, see, there's coal in the box. Let me see what he's got here to eat—coffee, sugar, bacon, syrup, canned tomatoes—oh yes, lots; we'll get warm and dry and get a good supper. What fun!"

"Would you steal the man's stuff?" shrieked Miss Bain, her teeth chattering with cold.

"I'll leave him some money on the table," said Bruce, whittling away in a matter-of-fact manner. "That's common in this country."

"Yes, and I'll clean up his house for him," said Maidie gaily.

"I should think you'd have enough drudgery after your mother's boarders, without cleaning up any dirty bachelor's shack," sneered Miss Bain. Maidie did not hear this remark, but Bruce looked up balefully. Disillusionment was complete.

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The Back-to-the-Lander

A Discussion of a vital problem rapidly becoming more serious as the war nears the end

By Peter McArthur

DEAR Mitchell: Your letter was the biggest surprise I have had since the cow bit me. It was just as unexpected and seemed every bit as unnatural. Of all my old friends you are the last I should have thought of as a back-to-the-lander. You are a city man by birth and training and I simply can't imagine you in farm surroundings. I can't imagine you cleaning out the cow stables or spending a rainy afternoon patching bags and mending harness. I associate you with Big Business, luxurious clubs and first nights at the opera.

Yet that is hardly fair. I have every reason to know that you are broad-minded and public spirited. This makes your decision to buy a farm and work it very significant. If your analysis of the situation makes it seem imperative that you should undertake the work of food production the outlook must be as serious as I have long thought it to be. For this reason I shall try to answer your various questions as seriously as possible—if you will pardon an occasional outburst of frivolity, due to our associations in happier times. Like Justice Shallow with Falstaff, I have "heard the chimes at midnight" with you in the big cities, but if you are now interested in "land and beeves" I must give you the best information I can command. As you say, I have been through the back-to-the-land movement from Broadway and The Strand to lot seventeen, first concession, Alfalfa township. I should know something about it—though what I know may not be very valuable to anyone but myself. However, I shall do the best I can.

The Will to Produce

First let me deal with your own personal problem. You are about the only type of city man who can undertake the work of production at the present time in a helpful way. You have capital and the will to produce. If you use your customary good sense and do not try to do the actual work of farming yourself there is no reason why you should not make a satisfactory addition to the world's food supply. But if you want to help in a practical way without losing money it will be necessary for you to avoid the many pitfalls that beset the rich man who undertakes to run a farm. Therefore, listen and perpend.

When you finally decide to make a start at farming it will be advisable for you to "first catch your farmer." Farmers no longer go with the land as they did in the brave days when Horatius Flaccus set the simple life to rag-time or when Marcus Cato was president of the Grain Growers in ancient Rome. In those times a farmer—that is, a farm laborer—was part of the livestock and men who posed as real farmers were land-owners and slave-owners who were handier with a blacksnake whip than with any other agricultural implement. While their poems and bulletins on farming make good classical reading and parse beautifully, they are hardly a safe guide for a man who feels that it is his duty to go in for greater production in this time of need.

When I remarked above that you must first catch your farmer, I meant it. No matter how willing you may be to milk the cow with the crumpled horn she would undoubtedly give you what parliamentarians call a "six month's hoist" the first time you snuggled down beside her and tried to arouse her maternal instincts. She wouldn't "give down" for you. Similarly with the horses. I doubt if they would haw or gee for you in an intelligible manner and I doubt if you could unharness them without unbuckling every strap and hanging it up separately. But the cities are full of excellent farmers who have gone wrong. They were attracted by the lure of the cities and left the one occupation for which they were fitted to seek their fortunes in the streets. They are pining to get back to the land, but they have wasted their substance and have no capital with which to make a start. I know that these people exist, for scores of them

have written to me during the past few years. I also know some who got the necessary backing and promptly made good on the land. They are not scientific farmers of the kind that the average back-to-the-land reaches for, but they have had farm experience and can "reason with an impenitent mule" in words of one syllable that he will understand. They have had their lesson in the city and are willing to work hard to get established on the land again with their families. If you advertise for a man of this kind your greatest difficulty will be to make a wise choice from the many who will apply.

The Right Kind of Partner

Get an able-bodied man of good character who is sincere in his wish to make a home for himself in the country. Make a partnership agreement with him by which he can gradually buy out your share. This will make it a matter of personal interest to him not to get you too deeply implicated. It will be all very well for you to consult an expert about buying a good farm, but if your partner is a sensible man he will be your best advisor about the stock and equipment you will need. As he will have half the price charged against his share of the earnings he will be careful. He will need a good team and all the common implements, but if he is the right kind of man he will be ready to contribute the necessary amount of muscle and industry to make the venture successful, without buying all the expensive labor-saving devices on

the market. Most of the rich men who undertake farming invest so heavily in equipment they fasten an overhead charge on the venture that makes it impossible to farm except at a loss. I have known a well-meaning man to fasten an overhead charge of \$2,000 a year for interest alone on a farm of one hundred acres. Such men measure their success by the smallness of their losses rather than by the size of their profits. One of them once exclaimed to me exultingly: "Why, I lost only \$800 last year." Men of this kind have beautiful farms, equipped to the minute, but they need as good a bank account as if they were keeping a yacht in commission. Notwithstanding this, I have known city men to invest so wisely that they got a return on their money that would be considered satisfactory in a manufacturing business. At the same time their farming partner prospered and gained a foothold on the land. As you might imagine, "horse sense" is especially useful in farming. At the present moment I can give you instances of city men who have invested money in farming and are producing food each year that will feed hundreds of people, and they are doing it at a profit. They contributed capital and business ability while their partners contributed hard labor, thrift and industry. In my opinion, it is only by forming a partnership of this kind that a city man without experience can get back to the land if he wants to make his home in the country, or if he wishes to do his duty in the way of food production at the pre-

sent time. There are exceptional cases where city-born men have become good practical farmers, but in order to succeed on the land a man should really be born there and become accustomed to the farm routine as a boy.

Work of Two Generations

It really takes two generations to get people back to the land. Even in the pioneer days the older people who came to the country seldom made good farmers, but if they had families the boys quickly became accustomed to farm work and methods. In many cases the fathers and mothers suffered every hardship while trying to establish homes, but their children took hold in the right way and prospered.

When you ask if I think there is any hope that people in any large number will return to the land you raise what is, perhaps, the most troublesome problem of the immediate future. About the gravest problem that confronts humanity at the present time is the need of increased food production. Even before the outbreak of the war the depopulation of the rural districts was causing alarm and the war has made a bad case infinitely worse. Even when peace comes it is not at all likely that many of the released soldiers will go to the land. Those who have been studying this problem report that it is doubtful if even the soldiers who have been drawn from the farms will return to the land. When men leave the fields for any purpose it seems hard to get them back. They taste the adventure and more exciting life of the cities and cannot endure the quiet routine of the farms. The soldiers will find it hard to settle down to that lonely life after the excitement and companionship of the camps. So I am compelled to say in reply to your question that I do not think there is any immediate hope of an important movement of the people back to the land at the present time. In the first place the people do not want to go back to the land, and, in the second place, they couldn't go if they wanted to. There are always exceptions, of course. I know that many city men of country birth who have failed to establish homes for themselves in the city would be glad to go back to the land if some capitalist would help them to get started on a business basis. In the present crisis steps should be taken either by the government or by patriotic business men to see that all men of this kind are enabled to get back to the land where they can aid in the work of production. They can be used effectively and can do much to relieve the situation. They are the only men who are really anxious to go back to the land.

Force Necessary

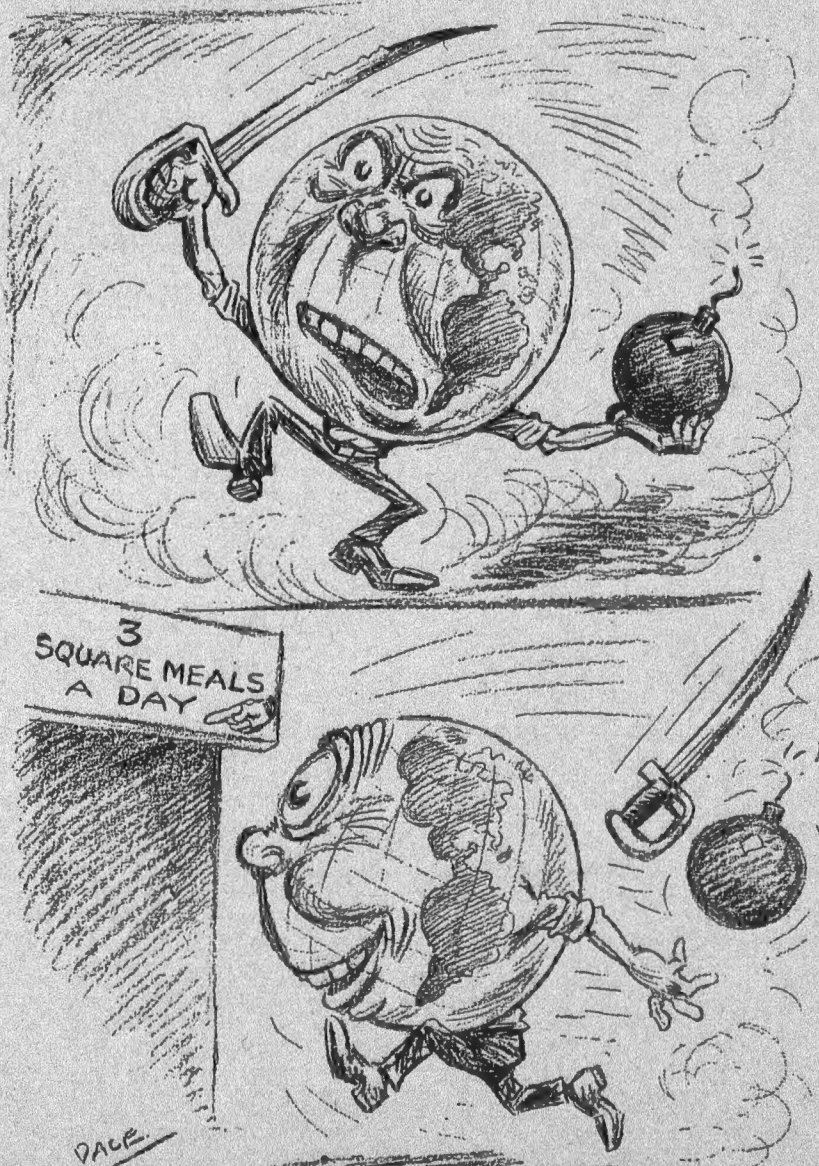
The attitude of the mass of city laboring men is voiced by a remark made by one of our best-known labor leaders. He said:—

"City laborers will not go back to the land unless they are forced."

Naturally the only force that can be brought to bear on them would be economic pressure. An attempt to conscript them for the work would arouse instant opposition. Only the grim realization that food for themselves and their families is the most important thing in the world will drive city laborers to the land. The laboring men will not make the change while there is anything left for them to cling to in the cities.

But if poverty forced the city laboring men back to the land they would not have the necessary money to get started. They would be forced to work as day laborers and if they went in any numbers farm wages would go down so that they could hardly make livings for themselves and their families. If we reach a point where people are forced to go back to the land the problem of private ownership will at once become acute. As such a point would not be reached without an industrial collapse that would deprive labor of the means of subsistence in the cities, it is obvious that no back-to-the-land

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"The task of making the world safe for Democracy will almost inevitably settle down to the prosy business of seeing that Democracy gets three square meals a day."

United Farmers of Alberta

THE Secretaries' Convention at Edmonton followed, pretty much along the same line as the convention in Calgary. The attendance was practically equal at the two conventions. So far as the Central office is concerned at least, the conventions were well worth while, and judging by the expressions of a number of secretaries who were in attendance, we believe that the secretaries appreciated this opportunity of meeting together to discuss their neutral problems. Much good should result to the U.F.A. from these conventions, and particularly to those locals which were represented at the convention. It is intended to publish a full report of the conventions which will be issued to all locals at an early date.

Relief of Allies

The following letter has been received from the secretary to the chairman of the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund:—

"I enclose herewith the honorary treasurer's official receipt for the sum of \$135, being a contribution to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, from the United Farmers of Alberta.

"In the absence of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, on public service in Europe, I am directed by the executive committee to convey to you, and through you, to the local unions who made this contribution, our warm thanks."

A Legal Query

The following answer has been sent from our legal department to one of our members in reply to a query as to what claim he had on crop which he had sown on vacant land adjoining his farm which land has now been sold by the owner:—

"Inasmuch as you broke land on a quarter-section over which you had no legal right whatsoever, you are a trespasser at law and without any rights, and if the owner of the land now forbids you to go on the land for the purpose of taking off this crop you are absolutely helpless. There is no law which allows a person to go on to land which does not belong to him and put in a crop and take off the crop if the owner of the land at any time raises any objection.

"The best thing you can do is to try and find the owner and make some settlement with him from which he will allow you, from the crop your expenses of putting in same."

Cardston's New Move

M. W. Molyneux, of the United Grain Growers, sends the following regarding a new livestock shipping association formed at Cardston on July 17:

"After explaining the great necessity of a livestock shipping association for this district, especially at the present time, in order to avoid sacrificing the stock now being placed on the market, there was no trouble in organizing a livestock shipping association. The president of the association was appointed, being J. H. Anderson, of Cardston; R. S. Thompson, Cardston, was appointed vice-president; and J. F. Parrish, Cardston, secretary-treasurer. They also appointed a delegate or director for 14 districts tributary to Cardston. Therefore, the entire district is well represented on this new association. It was decided to have Thursday the regular shipping day, and the delegates expect to make their first shipment about August 1. In my opinion, this will be one of the best livestock shipping associations in Alberta, as every farmer at the meeting appeared to be greatly interested in carrying this work to a successful finish.

"The crop conditions are very bad, the oats and barley being a total failure, and many farmers have already turned their stock on the fields. They believe it will take about 6,000 tons of hay to carry their stock through during the coming season and at present they desire grazing land for about 2,500 head of cattle, which could be shipped north, providing the proper pasture can be secured."

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Discuss the M.S.A.

The Northland local of the U.F.A. held a meeting on June 29. The secretary, James Lee reports that the members were interested in the filling out the form regarding the effect of the Military Service Act upon production in that district. He states that some of the members have already had to cut down their acreage owing to the scarcity of help and they do not see how they can spare any more men from that district.

Nearly a Century

J. Smith, secretary of McCafferty local, in remitting dues for 20 new members, states:—

"More to follow, for the membership is now 98, being 13 in excess of our previous record and more than double that of last year. That hundredth member will be smart if he escapes capture."

Says Prosperity Hinders

One of our secretaries in Southern Alberta writes as follows:—

"I regret that our membership has declined to such an extent and were it not for the two or three who do the work and that enthusiastically, the union would undoubtedly lapse. We feel that we have failed to produce the interest which the U.F.A. merits and with all the advantages pointed out, but the results are still unsatisfactory. As one member recently stated the last three years' crops have spoilt the Southern Alberta farmers so it remains to be seen what the present year will do."

Director Smith Busy

F. W. Smith, director for the Victoria constituency, attended the Wetaskiwin picnic on July 1. Mr. Smith reports that he had a good time and the picnic was a great success.

Mr. Smith also attended a successful picnic at Hardisty, on June 27, and on July 4 he spoke to the New Norway members at their picnic, at which there was a large number of farmers present.

To Be Congratulated

The monthly meeting of the Kinsella local was held on July 6. Amongst the matters dealt with were: Report on U.F.A. picnic of June 29. The president reported a net profit of over \$15 for the Red Cross Fund. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

That the local shall fill car of old iron, the proceeds of which shall be donated to the Red Cross Funds. Car to be loaded by October 11.

That this meeting expresses its sympathy with those of our members who have been deprived of the assistance of their sons called up for Military

Service, and at the same time congratulates them upon the fact that their sons will now be engaged in the patriotic duty of fighting for their country.

Former Director Active

Andrew Rafn, of Bon Accord, who was director for the Edmonton constituency for 1917, reports that he visited Egremont union at their picnic and spoke on the objects of the U.F.A., past and future. W. A. Warr, of Egremont, was also present and spoke on Co-operative buying and selling.

On Saturday, July 6, at a Red Cross picnic at Redwater, Mr. Rafn and Mr. Warr were present, on invitation, and a new union was organized, starting with a membership of 21. The following officers were elected: (President, A. A. Hinkley, Redwater; vice-president, A. Main, Egremont; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Walker, Redwater. The new union is joining with Egremont District Livestock Association.

North of the Peace

Otto Bernstein, secretary-treasurer of the Friedenstal local, reports that a splendid meeting was held on July 13, and he thinks the local is coming into its own at last. The members are all very enthusiastic in the work. An energetic committee is preparing the grounds and program for a joint picnic of the Friedenstal, Blue Skye and Waterhold locals, to be held on the farm of J. Groppe, Friedenstal, August 4. They are trying to make it the best U.F.A. day ever held north of the Peace.

This Was Welcome

The following letter has been received from F. G. Gigarol, Lea Co-operative Association Limited, Lea, Alta.: "At the last general meeting of our association the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That the association, out of its net profits, makes a donation of \$25 to the U.F.A. as a token of appreciation of the work done by their association, and to encourage them in their efforts to help the co-operative movement."

"I am very much pleased to carry out these instructions, and you will find enclosed cheque for said amount."

Winnifred in Drive

At the membership drive meeting held at Winnifred, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, June 25, there were about 85 people in attendance. John Christopherson acted as chairman and I. C. Freeman as secretary. Mr. Brown first addressed the meeting, giving a very interesting discourse on the work and intentions of the U.G.G. for the good of the farmers. Mr. Baker gave a very interesting talk on the U.F.W.A., the lady speaker

being unable to attend, and then to the U.F.A. urging the members to unite more strongly. Nine new members were secured at the close of the meeting. Mr. Brown stayed over and spoke at the picnic on the following day.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Carlton local have donated \$25 to the Red Cross Fund, being 25 per cent. of the proceeds of their annual picnic.

Be Parker, secretary of the Enchant local has forwarded \$48.75 to Central office, being contribution from the members to the Red Cross Fund.

The Coronation district association held a very successful meeting on July 6. Everything passed off very satisfactorily, and all were unanimous in regard to incorporation of the association.

C. E. Field, manager of the Swan River Co-operative Trading Association, Ltd., reports that their co-operative association has made some progress in the shipping line, having shipped three cars of potatoes and several carloads of hay and made a big saving; in fact he says they saved the profit, for had they sold locally they would have been compelled to sell below cost of production.

J. K. Sutherland, president of the Hanna local, states that the Hanna local is going strong. The visit of Mrs. Stevenson and Messrs. Rice-Sheppard and P. S. Austin was very much appreciated.

Twenty new members were added to the Bideford local No. 668 at the membership drive meeting held at Bideford, on June 17. C. F. Brown, P. F. Carolan and Mrs. Dowler addressed the meeting.

The Malmo local called a special meeting on July 3, for the purpose of ordering coal. An order for two carloads was made up which is being ordered through the farmers' company.

Subscriptions from the Earle local for the Y.M.C.A. Triangle Fund was \$70.75.

We regret that space has prevented us from publishing in full a very interesting report of a big rally held at Blackie, in the spring, at which 500 people were present.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Wheatland local: That the Wheatland local go on record as protesting against the increased freight rates, especially on wheat.

Ed. Schmidt, of Wetaskiwin, organized a new local of the U.F.A. in that district on July 6, which will be known as Peace Hill No. 841. Chas. Deering was appointed secretary.

A meeting of the Thorhild local was held on July 13, at which there was a good attendance. Several new members were enrolled. The secretary, J. A. Barnes, states that the district is mostly adapted to livestock farming, and since they got the railroad through three years ago, the farmers have been shipping cream to Edmonton, a distance of 52 miles, at a considerable profit.

L. M. Mansfield, secretary of the Harvest Vale local No. 834, states that the Howell district is suffering practically a complete crop failure, but in some cases the fields will furnish some feed.

At a meeting at Bashaw, on July 6, the Bashaw local No. 100 was re-organized, with a membership of 14. W. Parly, of Alix, was in charge of the meeting. Jas. A. Marshall was elected secretary. It is expected that a local of the U.F.W.A. will be formed there before long.

Loyalty to the U.F.A.

Loyalty is not only the foundation of virtue, character, and of all that is good in man, but it is absolutely essential in the success of any and all relations of life and organization. Indeed it is the basic principle upon which all relations that stand must be built. We sometimes disagree with the thoughts or actions of our wife, or our children, but this does not in the slightest degree modify our loyalty to them or our common interests, and so on through all our relations, we have objections, but to those relations we remain truly loyal. Loyalty, we say, to our home, our town, our institution, our country and our God, is fundamentally and essentially necessary, and so we plead for loyalty to our executive and our officials. We believe that they have our interests at heart and though they may make mistakes, this is no reason for us to waiver in our allegiance. Let the membership of the U.F.A. cling together as they never have in the past. Let the drive for membership be pushed in all the fields. Let no outside interests drive in the wedge of dissatisfaction between the membership and its officials, but all standing together, working for the common cause is the only way to accomplish and make sure the principles for which we stand.—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-pres., U.F.A.

Manitoba Grain Growers

THE semi-annual report of every local association is now due at the Central office. The purpose of this paragraph is to request presidents and secretaries to make it a point to see that it is not delayed. Blank forms were sent to every secretary during the latter part of June. If in any case that blank has been lost, secretaries should drop a line to the Central office for a second one. It is of first importance that a report be received from every local association. If there is nothing to report then secretaries owe it to the association to drop a line saying so and stating the situation. The secretary of the provincial association relies upon the local secretaries for their local co-operation in making the statistics for 1918 as nearly perfect as possible. Do it today.

Edwin the Victor

Up to date, the Edwin local association in the district of Portage la Prairie, holds the palm for success in the summer canvass for members. Stirred by the increasing evidences of hostile organization of the big interests and massing of the protectionist forces for an unparalleled onslaught upon the agricultural interests of Canada, they "called their chiefs to council, in the din of a troubled year," with the result that two captains were appointed and a thorough canvass of the neighborhood undertaken. The association membership stood then at 45. Today it stands at 90, with the possibility that the 100 mark may be reached before the close of the year. This provides the Edwin neighborhood with a splendid working force for the teaching of the principles of the movement and good things are to be expected during the coming fall and winter.

The association held a meeting on Tuesday evening, July 30, at which the campaign result was modestly announced by the president, Mr. Rogers. Addresses were given by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and W. R. Wood, of the Central office. The attendance, which was about 85, included a large proportion of young people and the spirit of unity and optimism and progress manifested augurs well for the future of the movement in the neighborhood.

If any other local wishes to dispute Edwin's claim to first place, it is up to its officers to get their report into the hands of the secretary as early as possible. Reports of success or of interesting incidents in the progress of the work are always welcome at the Central office.

At Brandon Fair

The Grain Growers' Association was represented on the exhibition grounds at Brandon during fair week by a commodious tent in which workers from the Women's Section, The Grain Growers' Guide and the livestock department of the United Grain Growers were on hand to give information and to greet the friends of the movement. It is hoped that in coming years the Grain Growers' tent may come to be an established feature of the fair and that it may render useful service as a rendezvous for rural visitors, a rest room for ladies and an information bureau for all departments of the farmers' movement.

Board Meeting

On Tuesday and Wednesday, a section of the tent was used by the directors of the association for their summer meeting. Nearly every district was represented and a number of directors of the Women's Section who were present were invited into consultation with the board. A day-and-a-half were spent in continuous consideration and planning of the work of the association, with a view to continuing the progress made during the recent summer campaign.

Amendment to Constitution

Among other work done it was agreed to recommend the following amendments to the constitution:

1.—That section 6, sub-section 1, en-

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

titled "Eligibility for Membership," be amended to read as follows:—

"That farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, over 16 years of age and others who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the association and who agree to co-operate therewith to attain its aims and purposes may become members by the payment of an annual fee of not less than \$2.00. Sons and daughters of those eligible for membership being under the age of 16 may be admitted to associate membership without fee, on purchasing and wearing a Grain Growers' button. Members only have the right to vote. Membership shall be continuous unless severed by the members or by the association. A member in arrears for dues may have full membership restored by payment of such arrears."

2.—That the following paragraph be added in sub-section 3 of section 4:—

"The directors of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are accorded the right to attend meetings of the board of directors and to take part in discussion with them."

3.—That the following sub-section be added after sub-section 4 of the constitution:—

"In the annual meeting of the provincial association, when the order of election of officers is reached, the honorary president, if he is present, shall take the chair and preside during the election of the president. If he is not present, then the secretary shall act in this capacity. When the new president is elected he shall take the chair and conduct the meeting during the election of the other officers."

On Their Job

There is no more significant feature of the recent progress of the Grain Growers' movement than the splendid interest and initiative which have been manifested at various local points. The speakers were again and again encouraged and delighted by the evidences of thoughtful planning and effective arrangement on the part of local officers and members. The impression was continually being deepened that as a result of the work of former years, we have all over the province in considerable numbers, men, and some women, who from personal conviction are committed to active personal service in the movement and are in fact constantly on the alert looking for opportunities of giving it a lift.

Practical Help

Here, for instance, is a local board that telephones in advance to a neighboring town to know when the speakers may be expected in order that they may arrange entertainment for them. Here is a local secretary who has drummed up farmers on every rural line in the telephone exchange, urging individuals to get out to the meeting. At one point which the speakers had failed to reach owing to rain and bad roads, there was enough active interest to carry out organization and as a result we have the Erickson local association starting out full-fledged with an initial membership of 39. At Edwin, apart entirely from any outside stimulus, local workers set to work on a systematic canvass which added 45 to their membership within ten days. A young and energetic district secretary, who has spent his life among the Beavers, conceived the idea of loading up a complete program, musical, social and associational, and carrying it to five or six points adjacent to the Beaver lodge and then worked out his plan with the result that five good meetings were held and one new branch organized and added to the strength of the Manitoba Grain Growers. In a certain branch some of the workers had been lamenting the lack of interest and the difficulty of getting members. One mem-

ber quietly asked for 25 membership cards and when the next meeting was held, handed in a list of 25 members added to the association. When such work becomes common among our associations, the strength of the movement will be doubled if not trebled, and every local organization will be up to strength, and all that is needed is just a little interest and goodwill and personal gumption on the part of local workers.

Experts in their Class

The campaigners were no less delighted to find that, more frequently than some of them expected, they came in contact with individuals whose thorough and practical acquaintance with the principles and ideals of the movement is such, as to fully entitle them to be classed as experts. There is to be found a considerable number of older men whose experiences in the earlier days, when special privilege made it a struggle to keep their heads above water, led them to investigate and ponder economic problems and who today are as prophets to the younger generation in their passionate resistance to the interests that would exploit the individual. Here and there one of this class is found who 20 to 25 years ago became a reader of Henry George, and who for years has known not only the evil of privilege but the antidote of providing public revenues by taxation of land values. Not a few are met with whose education in economic freedom and in independent political thinking was largely received through such periodicals as the Montreal Weekly Witness, with its 70 years' advocacy of free trade, or the Toronto Weekly Sun, with its keen analysis of public conditions and governmental administration.

Future Leaders

And among younger men it was an inspiration to meet many who with the optimism and the energy of youth have set themselves to become fully acquainted with the ideals of this new western movement. There are few local branches that have not one or more of them. A few here and there are men with college training, but the larger number are men whose training has been that of the movement alone, but whose energy and enthusiasm have overcome all handicaps and given them mastery of the principles of the movement and a keen appreciation of the activities of opposing interests. They are reading and thinking and discussing the problems of the day. They are jotting down ideas and working them over into their own thinking. They are cultivating the spirit of comradeship with others in the movement. They are realizing that opportunity for real life service faces them in this work. And as one meets these young men, one's conviction grows that the farmers' movement in Canada is already training the future leaders, not only of our local communities but of our provincial and national life.

Industrial Movements

Profit sharing has a history which goes back in England to the year 1829, and England is not only the original home of this system, but it has been also the chief sphere of experiment on these lines. The mark of profit-sharing is the allowance of some kind of bonus to employees, paid as a percentage of their wages. The typical case is one in which a certain minimum profit is first allotted to the ordinary capital of the company; after and when this minimum rate is obtained a part of any additional, say a half, is paid to labor and the other part to capital. The payment may be made purely at the discretion of the employer or it may be an obligation undertaken by him and implied in the wage contract. The essential

is that the bonus is paid to the employee simply as an employee and not as a shareholder in the firm. But there may be in the intermediate case in which the employer enables his workmen to obtain shares in the firm on special terms which are open only to his own employees, and thereafter pays dividend in the ordinary way upon these shares. Schemes of this kind stand between profit-sharing and co-partnership.

It is evident, in the first place, that profit-sharing alone not only implies the exclusion from government of the employees who benefit by it, but that the payment of a bonus at all may cease, whatever the efficiency of their labor, by faults of administration for which they are not responsible; or even, in the most typical cases, by results of administration which bring the total profit of the firm down to less than that minimum amount which has to be paid to capital before anything is paid to wages.

Co-partnership

It is probable that if the ideal of co-partnership had been more to the front at the beginning of the great industrial change of last century, there might by now have developed, by the accumulated force of profit and interest, a widely distributed working-class holding in the capital of the country. Even if the movement had begun on a small scale with something approaching a co-incidence of workers and shareholders in certain businesses, by the end of a hundred years the capital thus growing would have ramified throughout the industrial system, so that the usual firm of modern times might, through its working-class shareholders, have had a management in close sympathy not simply with its own labor, but with labor as a whole.

Municipal Trading

Municipal Trading has a history in the United Kingdom dating back about 40 years but its development has been a rapid one, so that it is now in existence for one industry or another in most of the municipal corporations of England and Wales. At the opening of the new century 299 out of a total of 317 corporations were carrying on reproductive undertakings with a total capital of about 120 millions sterling. These undertakings represent the main public services which are at the basis of the industry and life of great cities, especially the supply of water, gas, electricity and tramway service. Every political voter has a share in the control of all the industry of the nation, since there is nothing in this country which Parliament may not do in the way of industrial regulation or appropriation of industrial revenues. But the policy of direct public government of industry is still in this country mainly local, and is the chief cause of the building up of a heavy local indebtedness. The post office and the coinage are as yet our only nationalized industries.—D. H. Macgregor.

What of the Future?

Our aim is that our movement shall continue to minister to an increasingly efficient democracy, our people coming rapidly to realize their power and its opportunity and obligation, opportunity to enter upon a larger life, obligation to take up yet more devotedly the service of mankind. Our hope is that rural life shall progressively be endowed with richer social, intellectual and moral elements, that our commercial and industrial activities shall gradually but surely forsake the ideal of profit for that of service, that our public life shall more completely represent not merely the economic and material interests, but more especially the moral ideals of our people. And that thus the whole circle of our life, being moralized and ennobled, the relationships and the activities of the race shall in a large measure fulfil the dreams of the idealists, the prayers of the saints and the aspirations of the progressives.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

H. B. LLOYD, of Pretty Valley, sub-organizer for the southern portion of District Two, has written: "Recently I put in three days driving and calling on Grain Growers residing in the various localities of this district. Red Butte was the first, and I am returning there on Monday night next to organize the farmers of that district. I also called on Buffalo Gap farmers, but owing to their president being away they had not met this month. This is the local which I organized last May. I felt a bit disappointed, so arranged another meeting for them on Saturday evening last. But as it rained I did not attend and expect to call on them again to-morrow evening, and get them to have a picnic. They badly need our assistance, as most of them are foreigners."

"I next called at Beaver Creek only to find that they had held a picnic there on the Tuesday previous, where sub-organizer Percy Arkle was in attendance."

Organize Woman's Sections

"Determined not to lose my trip I called on the president's wife and secured a promise to organize the women of that district. From there I drove to Paisley Brook, which I found very well settled; but the reeve of the municipality promised to use his influence to have the farmers unite with the Beaver Creek association."

"This is a very rough country and I found it difficult to make my connections. I got into a pasture field with three other large pasture fields adjoining, which took me 12 miles out of my way. By this time it was dark, but I came across a schoolhouse, and intend to inquire more about it later. If the farmers are not organized there I shall return and organize them if possible. In all I covered 150 miles, but owing to holding no meetings had to pay my own expenses."

"Our local at Acme has been incorporated, with myself as president, and I hope that we may be able to show the members tangible results from this action."

H. W. Wood

H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and also president of the United Farmers of Alberta, is giving 24 lectures in Saskatchewan this summer in connection with the Chautauqua. Many of our members are having the opportunity of hearing Mr. Wood for the first time. It will, therefore, be of interest to our readers to know something more about him.

About 18 years ago, he came from the United States, located near Carstairs, Alta., and has been engaged in farming there ever since. He was born in Missouri, on May 31, 1860. His ancestors were Americans for several generations, his father being of English extraction and his mother of Scotch lineage. Mr. Wood was brought up on a Missouri farm and attended the public schools in his district, also one of the colleges of that state. He has always been interested in the organization of farmers, having joined every farmers' movement which he had the opportunity to join. He is very greatly interested in all questions having to do with the organized farmers' movement, and has thought deeply on such subjects as how to promote democracy and the institutions of civilization. Mr. Wood's idea is that while the farmers should be organized to promote their own interests and to secure a square deal, they should also be organized for the purpose of exerting their largest influence for the good of the entire nation.

Resembles Lincoln

In many ways he resembles that great American democrat, Abraham Lincoln. Not only does he look like Lincoln, but his habit of thought and method of public speaking is fashioned after that of this famous American statesman. Mr. Wood made a splendid impression with his audience in Winnipeg, as well as with the farmers, wherever he has

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J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

spoken. Everyone feels the earnestness of the man and recognizes that he has great thoughts and a passion for serving his fellowmen. Everywhere he has been listened to with the most thoughtful attention and his addresses are discussed afterwards, probably more than any others on the Chautauqua program.

Mr. Wood's family consists of a wife and four sons, two of whom are married and are farming in the Carstairs district. Mrs. Wood is also interested in the organization of farm women, having been president of the Women's Local Association for a number of years. Mr. Wood has made a great success of farming, and at the same time has taken an interest in public matters. However, he has never held a political office. He has frequently been offered nominations, but has felt that he could do more good otherwise than as a public official. In the States, when the third party movement was being advocated, Mr. Wood declined to take an active part in it. However, he is constantly urging the importance of farmers developing their own leaders in all lines, including political leaders; but he has not advocated the formation of a Farmers' party.

Believes in Organization

He believes that as the farmers become well organized and develop capable leaders, they will be able to solve their problems in all lines. He is a great believer in thorough organization. He says: "A man acting as an individual can only put the strength of an individual behind his ideals and opinions. Organization is a means of developing strength for any cause. While we wish to develop the full strength of our farmers as a class, we hope that organization will develop among all classes until all of society will be thoroughly organized. In organization and in organization alone is there strength. When not properly organized, 95 per cent. of the people are easily governed by five per cent. We must become thoroughly organized and train our leaders before we are prepared for real democracy."

As president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Wood has a great opportunity to help direct the organized farmers' movement, and to exercise a great influence in making that organization effective in the councils of the nation. He enjoys the confidence of the other leaders in our movement in the highest degree, and his opinions are greatly respected and valued by all who know him. In his public address, he does not have the style of the popular orator, but of the thoughtful, careful statesman, who feels a serious responsibility for what he recommends and advocates. His conclusions are reasonable, and follow each other in orderly sequence. Hence, his addresses make the most profound impression, and are having a very great influence with all who hear him. His method is that of the careful builder, who has the patience and the vision to build for the future, even if it takes many years to remove those things which are now in the way, and get down to the true and enduring foundation. He will be satisfied if a reasonable amount of progress is made during his generation, but he will insist that it be a real progress and not some make-believe spectacular structure, which is built upon the sand.

"Red Bobs" for the West

Have you tried "Red Bobs" wheat? If not, it would be worth while. It was originally a cross between wheat and barley, and hailed from Australia about 13 years ago. "Red Bobs," however, was then white, and therefore was an outcast. Nobody wanted it. Two years after its appearance in the world, however, Seager Wheeler took the founding

to his heart. He gave it a home. He trained it in the way that it should go, and today it is repaying the care spent upon it, and is welcomed by those who formerly turned their backs upon it. "Red Bobs" is coming into its own.

But there is something further to be said about it. It is found that it matures from a week to 10 days earlier than even Marquis wheat. There are two important considerations depending upon this early development. The first is that it renders this variety practically immune from rust, as it will be filled before rust can make any headway, thus removing at least one of the dangers to which wheat is subjected in this Western country. The second consideration is that its early maturity greatly reduces the danger from early fall frosts. These two points alone make "Red Bobs" a worth-while kind of wheat to grow.

According to Mr. Wheeler, however, "Red Bobs" has still other good qualities. One of these is its great strength of straw, which enables it to stand up where other varieties, with the exception of "Kitchener," would lay down, owing to excessive soft growth in rich land; while another is that the heads fill completely, while other kinds have many heads with empty spikelets.

"Red Bobs," Mr. Wheeler states, is being put to a severe test this season in the three prairie provinces, but he has every confidence that it will come through with flying colors.

Pennsylvania vs. Saskatchewan

The prospect that Saskatchewan may, in the near future, be able to furnish in fairly large quantities a good substitute for Pennsylvania anthracite, is surely a comforting thought in these days of scarcity and high prices. Manitoba and Saskatchewan together are said to possess an almost exhaustible supply of lignite which, though of a poor grade, is capable of being carbonized and made into briquettes which can take the place of the well-known hard coal of Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that the cost of this product would probably not exceed \$7.00 per ton at the plant, and, owing to the immensely shorter haul, this would mean an enormous saving over the American coal.

A plant for the manufacture of these briquettes will, it is expected, be installed at an early date, with a capacity of 30,000 tons per year, the Dominion government having already voted its share of the cost. The balance will be provided by the governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the plant will be located in Southern Saskatchewan, probably in the Estevan district. Thirty thousand tons is a mere "drop in the bucket" if the expression may be allowed in this connection, but once started, the bucket will no doubt soon be filled.

Still Loyal

Although the high cost of living and the high tariffs have prevented the majority of Grain Growers from indulging in the luxury of automobiles, which President Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers Association so recently referred to, it has apparently not had the effect of destroying the loyalty of Saskatchewan Grain Growers to their organization. At any rate, such is the inference to be drawn from the following which reached the Central, a few days ago, from William Holdinghausen, of Carmel, who writes:—

"Those profiteers have not permitted me, as yet, to buy an automobile, but you may send me just the same, a 'wind-shield sticker' and I shall fasten it to my second-hand \$7.00 oxen-drawn wagon, if only to madden those profiteers, who would not leave me enough to buy an auto."

Another Rate Increase

Still another increase in freight rates, this time said to be due to the extra burden placed on the railways by the McAdoo award. The increase is to be 25 per cent. over the rates in force prior to March 15, 1918, to be effective from August 1 and to remain in force for the duration of the war. Most people believed the railways would be well able to take care of the wages increase without any further raising of rates, but apparently the powers that be think different. One consolation is that the reports and accounts of the companies are to be open to government inspection, and if their earnings are more than sufficient to meet the increased costs an appropriate reduction in rates may be made.

Is Book Peddling Non-Essential?

Book peddling has, in some quarters, been classed as a non-essential occupation. That depends largely on the books. If a man peddles blood-curdling stories and books of similar character, well, we can surely do without both peddler and books. But if he peddles, say, encyclopedias, historical, economic, and educational works in general, the literature cannot be classed as non-essential, whatever we say of the peddler. Whether he is essential depends on circumstances. If a certain district cannot be reached in any other way, then by all means let us have the peddler. Our people must be educated, war or no war, and if it cannot be done in any other way, then we must make up our minds to let the peddler do it.

Government and Public Utilities

"U. S. government takes over control of telegraph and telephone lines." This is an announcement which appeared in the press a few days ago. It made one rub one's eyes and wonder what the Canadian government was doing. We have been at war four years against the U. S. government's one year, and apparently we have not yet seen the necessity of taking over the railways, not even as a war measure. The war is changing many things, will it ever change our government to the extent of taking charge of public utilities.

A Tremendous Problem

Twelve million five hundred thousand lives lost! What a startling statement! These are potential lives, and are in addition to the awful loss of life on the battle fronts. For this the shrinkage in the birth rate, due to the war, is responsible. Add to these figures the million who are sleeping their last long sleep, wherever the war is raging, and we shall begin to have some faint idea of what the conflict has cost the nations. This shortage of human power will have to be met in Canada as elsewhere. It is one of the tremendous problems the war is going to leave us as a legacy. Let us think it over now. We must do so sooner or later.

Hay Transported Free

It will be good news to those farmers in the province who are short of hay for feeding purposes that hay can now be shipped from districts where it is abundant to points where there is a shortage entirely free of railway charges. This arrangement has been made between the department of agriculture at Ottawa and the railways. The shipper will be charged the reduced rate by the railways, and will then obtain a refund from the government of the amount, the two authorities thus paying each one-half of the cost of transportation.

Special Fares for Harvest Help

It is announced that special fares will be put into operation for harvest laborers during the month of August. The railways have decided to grant a rate of one cent per mile from Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Shaunavon and Swift Current to local points. This is to apply from August 1 to 30, with a minimum fare of \$1.50.

Successful Stock Show at Brandon

THE 1918 Inter-provincial Summer Show at Brandon, is again a matter of history. It was, on the whole, and in nearly every department, the equal of any previous show ever held in the Wheat City. In some of the livestock classes there were exhibits of young stock good enough to line up in either the Scottish "Highland" or the English "Royal." Rain to a very considerable degree spoiled the attendance especially from the outside points, but if the weather was bad for the show, it was mighty good for the country. As the steady down-pour of rain following the high wind, which undoubtedly played some havoc with the tents and booths around the Midway, kept up hour after hour, the faces of the farmers and stockmen lost their anxious look, and an expression of relief took its place. There is now every prospect of feed in the country, sufficient at least to tide the winter over, and men who, the week previous, were contemplating parting with some of their stock will now hold on to them, and make the best of matters for another year. The past month has been an anxious one for the farmers, but the rain, if a little late for the grain crops, has materially altered feed conditions, and they very cheerfully put up with any little discomforts they experienced at the fair, while a much more optimistic feeling prevailed all round. Towards the close, the attendance improved considerably, and made up to a large extent the deficit at the beginning of the week. Besides the show of livestock, Brandon fair has always been to the fore-front with its industrial exhibits. Quite a number of the displays seen at the previous fairs on the circuit were here, and in addition there was some particularly fine exhibits staged by the Manitoba Agricultural College, reference to which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

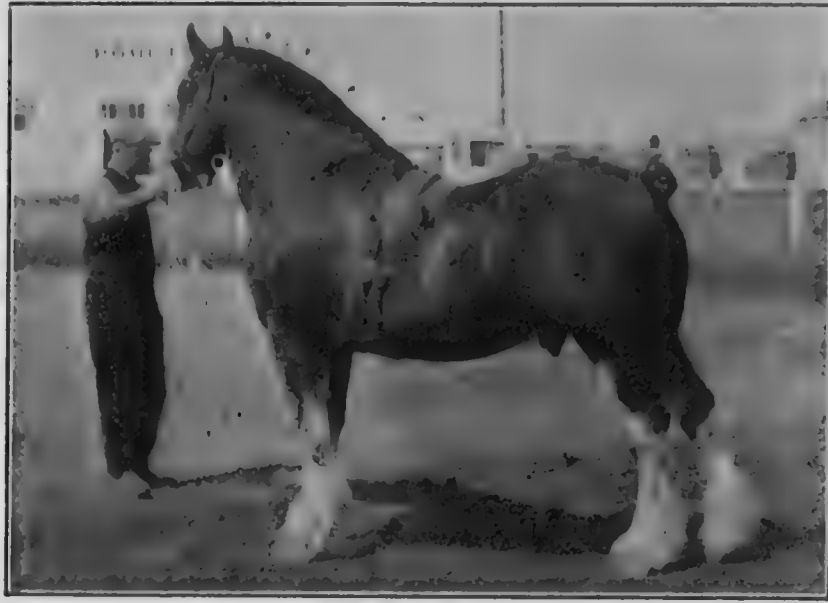
As is invariably the case at Brandon each year, the machinery exhibit was a special feature, and this year it was, as usual, quite up to the standard. The plowing demonstration, in which 44 small tractors were working, also came in for a large share of the attention of the farmers visiting the summer show. The McGregor sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which took place on the last day of the fair, brought quite a number of well-known stockmen from all over the continent, and these were especially interested in the good livestock show staged here. The attractions suffered somewhat owing to the rain, but the horse-racing was good, the auto races, however, had to be postponed. Taken all over, Brandon fair measured well up to its usual standard, and Manager Smale, his directors and staff, deserve a vast amount of credit for the manner in which everything passed off, despite the handicaps they found themselves up against. Had the weather been good all through, the show as a whole would have been superior to any on the circuit this year.

THE CLYDESDALES

Brandon being for a long number of years the "Mecca" of the Clydesdale, it was expected that the show of the breed here would surpass anything seen on the western circuit. And Brandon lived up to its reputation. The classes were well filled, while the quality was of a high average, especially in the female classes. The judge of the pure-bred classes, A. L. Dollary, of High River, Alta., stated that some of the younger sections of females were superior to any show he had seen in the Dominion, while Dean Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa, passed some very complimentary remarks on the agricultural and heavy draft grade classes. The horse judging was very well done, the Clydesdale fraternity at Brandon are nothing loath to express their approval, or the reverse, of the placings, and this year many compliments were passed on the work of the judges.

The exhibitors in the pure-breds were as follows: McKirdy Bros., Napinka, Man.; Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.; Leslie Bros., Moore Park; Jas. T. Wilson, Carnduff; Jas. Mayhew, Wawanessa; W. F. McRae, Hayfield; Robt. Leckie and Hugh

Rain somewhat spoils attendance—Clydesdale show best on record—Cattle, high class, and numbers well up to former years—Sheep and Swine very good.



"Scotland's Splendour," by "Scotland Yet," Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Summer Shows. Owned and Exhibited by Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.

McLean, Arcola, Sask.; Wm. Blair, Ochre River; Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside, Sask.; E. G. Solly, Cromer; John Graham, Carberry; R. F. Chapman & Sons, Ninga, Man.; Tretheway Bros., Forrest; Hammill & Hunter, Regina; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plains, Sask.; John Crawford, Chater; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; G. D. Herbert, Dunrea; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; R. G. Rowntree, Ochre River; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; A. A. Titus, Napinka; Walter Payne, Carnegie; T. G. Chambers, Brandon; H. Carruthers, Carberry; Jas. Turner, Carroll; Jno. A. Turner, Carroll; Freeman Rice, Binscarth; Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres; Jas. McDowall, Broomhill; L. J. Hamilton; D. J. Gray, Brandon; P. S. Dawley, Carroll; Wm. Buchanan, Justice; Jas. Hall, Neepawa; L. Martin, Wapella and one or two others.

Clydesdale Stallions

In the aged stallion class, which was judged by Dean Curtiss, owing to Judge Dollary having imported the first prize horse, "Scotland's Splendour," there were eight entries. It was a fair class, the first horse above named, owned by Thorburn & Riddle, being an outstanding and easy winner, the second place going to Blair's "Royal Astoria," a horse with a fine head and neck, fairly good feet, an indifferent top, and whose movement was a trifle faulty behind. Third went to McLean's "Nether Baron," a big, well topped horse, with a good record. Fourth went to Leslie Bros. with "Leslie Revelants" and fifth to Mayhew's "Country Blend." Three-year-olds brought out fine entries. Stutt's "Brookside Mahomet" was in first place. This is a very acceptable type of a three-year-old, he displays a fair amount of style, is good

at the hoof heads, and handles himself well. Second went to McRae's "Mount Pleasant Prince," a horse with a very typical manner of going; third to Graham's Carberry "Lord Viceroy," a superior kind of animal with fairly desirable action; fourth to Wilson on "Garnet," and fifth to Leslie Bros. on "General Allenby."

Two-year-olds brought out 12 entries, but with the exception of the first three horses they were only a fair lot. McLean's "Proud Hugo," a half brother to the second prize colt at Glasgow Spring show a year ago, captured the red ribbon. This colt, which was imported by Ben Finlayson, Olds, Alta., is of a beautiful breed type. He does not carry much flesh, and he stands on good timber. He has a lot of other points of merit, and, if he has any luck, should make a champion in a year or two. Haggerty's "Caradoc Diamond," the first prize horse in his class at Saskatoon, was second. Tretheway Bros. had "Ivanhoe" third, a colt showing muscular development and a smart goer. Hunter & Hamill were fourth with "Golden Nugget," and Crawford fifth with "Electric Shock."

The yearling class did not call for any special criticism. They were a fairly acceptable lot. 1, Haggerty, "Caradoc Magic"; 2, McRae, "Crystal Prince"; 3, Rowntree, "Pride of Turtle"; 4 and 5, McCallum, on "Gay Hampton" and "Scottish Blend."

The Females

The females were a much superior lot to the stallions, and this is especially true of the young stuff. It seems almost an anomaly that breeders of horses in Western Canada, and this is true of all breeds, can produce the finest kind of females and have only very indifferent success with their

colts. In the class for brood mares with foal at side there was a good entry. Thorburn & Riddle took first honors easily, with "Lady Ruby Rose," a very feminine type of mare, a trifle small, perhaps, but stylish and right at the ground. McRae was second with "Beatrice Cardonald," a mare carrying the best top of any in the line up, falling away a little in the hind quarters and not so good in feet and ankles as the mare above her. Third place went to Crawford's "Heather Blossom," a mare of distinctly good pattern, and fourth to Leckie's "The Lode Romeo." Gray was fifth with "Prairie Lily," Wilson sixth on "Lady of Glenoe," and Bryce seventh on "Lady Leah." Brood Mares were, with the exception of the yearling fillies, the best class of the show. First and second places, as at Edmonton and Saskatoon, went to Thorburn & Riddle's "Nell of Aikton" and "Maggie Fleming," and they well merited the awards. Third went to Haggerty's "Hatchestown Nell," which, as a yearling filly, cost \$1,500 at Lantz sales a few years ago. She was in the same place at the previous show at Saskatoon, but she appeared better in the hocks here, and did not handle herself very well. Fourth, Stutt's "Shallock Queen," Fifth, Thorburn & Riddle, on "Albioness" and "Rose Elcho."

Three year olds brought out another nice class. Bryce had a very flashy filly "Deanston Ina," by "Bonnie Lodge Revelant" at the top. This is a big outstanding filly with long pasterns, nice silky feather and the best of bone. Graham had "Victoria Burgle" second. This filly was third at Calgary three weeks ago, but is still looking in condition. Blair third with "Loxy Montrave," Chambers fourth with "Lottie McNeen," Payne fifth with "Lady Blossom."

Eight entries were out in the two year olds, and they were a fair average lot. Leckie was first with "Lady Margaret," a compact filly, with a shapely top; second, Haggerty's "Caradoc Lily," first in this class at Saskatoon, third, Thorburn & Riddle, on "Meg Merrilies," fourth, Wilson, on "Minute of Glenoe"; fifth, Graham, on "Gold Bangle."

Yearlings were the premier class of the show, and the placing of the 11 entries kept the judge busy for some time. The red ribbon went to McKirdy's "Bonnie Belle Brag," sired by their stock horse "Crowned King." She is a clean boned, true quality filly, might have been a little broader in the feet, and have had a little more slope to her pasterns, but all the same she displayed the breed's ideals most creditably. She might easily have been made reserve champion female. The blue ribbon went to Haggerty's "Caradoc Jean," which won in her class at Saskatoon, third place went to a substantial filly Hamilton's "Ivory Rose"; fourth to Gray on "Lady Lang," fifth to McDowall on "Rose Gartley." There was not a bad entry in this whole class. The other placings are equally worthy of mention, but lack of space forbids. Foals were a hard class of 13 to judge. 1, Thorburn & Riddle, 2, Bryce, 3, Crawford, 4, Hamilton, 5, Wilson, 6, Buchanan, and 7, McRae.

Clydesdale Futurity

The placings in both colt and filly classes were the same as in the yearling awards, already given only in the colt class "Crystal Prince" was not entered, and thus "Pride of Turtle" goes up a place. These were the only two colts out. In the filly class, the placings are the same up to seventh, where Thorburn & Riddle's "Hankview Lady" which was not entered, makes way for McKirdy's "Royal Lady Lu."

Specials and Championships

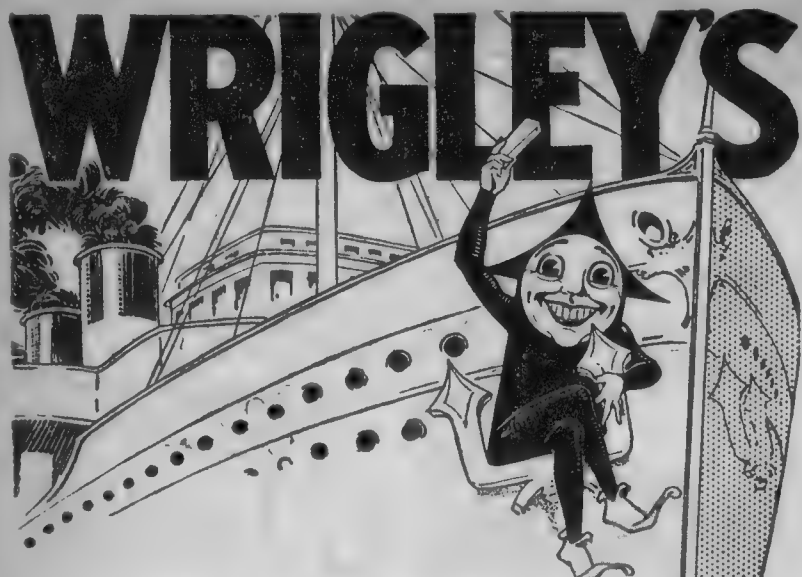
Open Champion and Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.—Thorburn & Riddle on "Scotland's Splendour"; reserve, McLean on "Proud Hugo." Canadian-bred Champion, Stutt, on "Brookside Mahomet"; reserve, Leslie on "Leslie Revelants." Open champion and Grand Champion Mare, Thorburn & Riddle on "Nell of Aikton"; reserve, Bryce on "Deanston Ina." Canadian-bred Champion, "Deanston Ina" reserve, Thorburn & Riddle on "Lady Ruby Rose." Three of a get, Canadian-bred, 1, McKirdy, 2, Stephens, 3, Mayhew. Canadian-bred two year old filly, 1, Leckie on "Lady Margaret"; 2, Graham on "Gold Bangle"; 3, Rice on "Jessica."

Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

There was a very fine showing in all the above sections, and each class was interesting and keenly contested. In the heavy draft filly or gelding three year old class, Hamilton, of Brandon, was first and Jno. Stutt, Scarth, second. In two year olds Leckie had a great gelding "Dan" first. He is big, well proportioned and of good quality. P. S. Dawley, Carroll, was second with "Doll." Hamilton was first and second in yearlings, and first, third and fourth in foals, with Blair, Ochre River, second in the latter class. Brood mares, 1, Hall, 2 and 3, Hamilton, 4, Blair. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 1, Hamilton; 2, Blair. Best single draft mare or gelding, 1, P. Burns & Co., Calgary, with "Jim," a beautiful gelding with great action, fair weight, long pasterns, and clean joints. He also walks and trots well; 2, Hall. Three year old agricultural filly or gelding, 1, Bryce on "Lily"; 2, Harrower Meunie on "Lanny"; 3, McRae on "Babe." Two year olds, 1, Chambers, Brandon, "Monday"; 2, Leckie, "Donald"; 3, Bryce, "Flora." Yearlings, 1, Bryce, "Willie"; 2, McLean, "Lib"; 3, Burton, Brandon, "Foals"; 4, McRae, 2, N. Lang, 3, Mayhew. Brood mare, 1, McRae, 2, Hamilton; 3, Lang; 4, Mayhew. Mare



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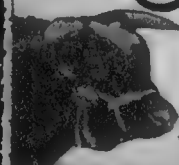


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and two of her progeny, 1. Hamilton; 2. Dawley. Best single agricultural mare or gelding, 1. Hall; 2. McRae.

Specials

Best two-year-old grade filly or gelding sired by registered Clydesdale stallion, 1. Leckie; 2. Chambers. One-year-old, 1. Bryce; 2. McLean; 3. Hamilton. Three of a set, 1. Bryce; 2. Blair; 3. Hamilton. Best gelding, 1. P. Burns & Co. Groups, five pure-bred stallions—or mares, any draft breed, 1. Thorburn & Riddle, Clydes; 2. Vanstone & Rogers, Percherons; 3. Geo. Rupp, Lampman, Belgians. Five heavy grade horses, 1. Burns & Co.; 2. Hall; 3. Dawley. Best heavy draft mare or gelding, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion, 1. 3 and 5, Burns & Co.; 2. Hall; 4. Bryce. Team of registered mares to wagon, 1 and 2, Thorburn & Riddle; 3. Stutt; 4. Dawley. Heavy draft team in harness to wagon, 1. Hall; 2 and 3, Burns & Co.; 4. Hamilton. Agricultural team in harness, 1 and 2, Hall; 3. McLean; 4. Burns. Team of farm chunks, 1. A. Browbridge, Brandon; 2. H. J. Varcoe, Pender; 3. Harrower; 4. Dawley. Best team of draft mares or geldings, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion, 1 and 2, Hall; 3 and 4, Burns & Co.

Four and Six-Horse Teams

This brought out the finest lot of good horses ever seen in a Western show ring. 1. Thorburn & Riddle; 2. Hall; 3. Burns & Co.; 4. Dawley; 5. Hamilton. Six horse teams, 1. Thorburn & Riddle; 2. Burns & Co.; 3. Langford Municipality; 4. Cornwallis Municipality; 5. Oak Lake Municipality.

PERCHERONS

The only exhibitors of Percherons at this show, were Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., F. E. C. Shore, Alexander, Man., and D. McCallum, Forrest, Man. Vanstone & Rogers were first and third in the aged stallion class with "Anida," and "Blanchard," both good thick horses. McCallum was second with "Hutton." Shore was first in three-year-olds, with "Napier," a horse of Bar U breeding, and a former prize winner. He has developed into a well topped horse. Vanstone & Rogers won the championship on "Anida" with Shore's "Napier" reserve. McCallum had the only mare of this breed on the grounds. She took all the money in the classes entitled to her. Dean Curtiss, of Ames College, Iowa, placed the awards.

BELGIANS

Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, and A. McG. Waidie, Balcarres, Sask., were the only exhibitors of Belgians. Vanstone & Rogers were first in the aged stallion class with "Lucky D." Waidie was second with "Turban." Vanstone & Rogers won both the three and the two-year-old classes, with Rupp second in the last named class. Rupp had forwarded a capital string of females, and won in all the classes. It was unfortunate there was no other exhibits of this good breed, as all the horses shown were well worth strong competition.

The championships in the male classes went to Vanstone & Rogers, and in the female to Rupp. Dean Curtiss placed the awards.

SHIRES

John Stott, Scarth, Man., was the only exhibitor of Shires. He had an entry in both stallion and mare classes. J. W. Forster & Sons, of Nateby, Sask., were entered with 22 head, but they had shipped home from Saskatoon.

THE SHORTHORNS

Competition at Brandon lay between the herds of John Barron, Carberry; J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.; Jas. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man.; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.; and a single entry by George Allison, Burnbank, Man. The principal competition lay between the Barron and Elliott herds. The animals from the Drinkwater herd while very good, are not in the same show shape as those of other two herds, while the big majority of the McGreggor herd were fresh off the grass. Joseph Barnett, of Regina, placed the awards which are as follows:—

Aged bulls.—1, Elliott, "Newton Loyalist"; 2, Barron, "Augusta Star"; 3, Allison, "Fancy Lord"; 4, Wright, "Nonpareil Thistle"; 5, Bousfield, "General French." Allison showed a good bull in fourth place here. He is perhaps a little high off the ground, but he has a good head and horn and is fairly well covered.

Senior yearlings.—1, Barron, "Jubilee Star." Junior yearlings.—1, Elliott, "Challenger"; 2, Barron, "Morning Star"; 3, Wright, "Clarence"; 4 and 5, Bousfield, "Flashwood" and "Royal Gift." Senior calves.—1, Barron, "Star of Hope"; 2 and 3, Elliott, "Newton Perfection" and "Newton Crystal"; 4, Bousfield, "Crimson Heart." Junior calves.—1, Barron, "Conqueror"; 2 and 3, Elliott, "Newton Fame" and "Conqueror Crown"; 4, and 5, Wright, "Tarty's Red Boy" and "Augustas Goldie Count." Championships.—Senior and grand, Elliott, "Newton Loyalist"; reserve, Barron, "Augusta Star"; junior, Barron on "Star of Hope"; reserve, Elliott, "Challenger."

Females.—Aged cows.—1, Elliott, "Roan Lady"; 2 and 3, Barron, "Fairview Baroness Queen" and "Fairview Jubilee Queen"; 4 and 5, Bousfield, "Beauty" and "Roan Lass II." Two-year-olds.—1 and 4, Elliott, "Rosa Hope 21st" and "Queen Emmeline"; 2 and 3, Barron, "Lavender 46th" and "Lady Isobel"; 5 and 6, Bousfield. Senior yearlings.—1 and 2, Barron, "Oakland Baroness" and "Cicely's Gem"; 3, Elliott, "Graceful Lady"; 4, Foley Bros., "Manitou Lady Annandale II." Junior yearlings.—1, Elliott, "Emma 62nd"; 2, Bousfield, "Bethelme Vine 27"; 3 and 4, Wright, "Missie Princess" and "Augusta Primrose." Senior calves.—1 and 4, Barron, "Lavender 47th" and "White Heather"; 2, 3 and 5, Elliott on "Augusta Langbank," "Orange Maid," and "Princess Emmeline."

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6. Bousfield, "Crimson Dell." Junior calves.—1, Elliott, "Brawith Rose II"; 2, Barron, "Fairview Princess"; 3, Foley, "Duchess of Lakeview II"; 4, Wright, "Mountain Maid"; 5, Bousfield, "Lily." Championships—senior, Elliott on "Rosa Hope 21"; and reserve on "Roan Lady"; junior and reserve, Barron on "Lavender 47th" and "Oakland Baroness"; grand, "Rosa Hope 21st"; reserve, "Lavender 47th." Groups.—Open herd, 1, Elliott; 2 and 3, Barron; graded herd, 1, Elliott; 2, Barron; junior herd, 1, Barron; 2, Elliott; three, bred by exhibitor, 1, Barron; 2, Elliott; three, the get of one bull, 1, Barron; 2, Elliott; two, the progeny of one cow, 1 and 2, Barron.

HEREFORDS

There was some fine competition in this breed at Brandon, the herds of Clifford, of Oshwa, Ont., and The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, meeting the Manitoba herds of J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, and J. I. Moffat, Carroll, while Saskatchewan was represented by C. J. L. Field & Sons, Moosomin, and a single entry from G. E. Fuller, Girvin. Both the Manitoba herds were well fitted. The Moosomin herd was lacking just a little in this respect, but the classes all over were strong, and competition keen. J. A. Vanatta, of Lafayette, Ind., placed the ribbons.

In the aged bulls, The Curtice Cattle Co. were first with "Beau Perfection 48th." This bull showed himself to perfection here, and with his scale, character and type was an easy first. Second place went to Moffat on "Byron Fairfax, Jr.," an outstanding entry, an impressive sire, with stretch and thickness; not quite so smooth on top as the bull above him. Chapman was third with "Mack Fairfax," another thick fellow with carriage and style. Clifford was fourth on "Brae Real 67th." Two-year-olds.—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Major"; 3, Clifford, "Beau Gaston 42nd." Senior yearlings.—Moffat was at the top in this class with "Don Fairfax," a youngster with the best of bone, and masculine appearance. Clifford, second, with "Fairview Gaston 11th," and Field, third with "Mack Fairfax." Junior yearlings.—1, Chapman on the thick smooth "Beau Major." Senior calves.—1, Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Beau Donald"; 3, Clifford, "Alvin Fairfax 2nd"; 4, Moffat, "Bonnie Brae 117"; 5 and 6, Field, "Bonnie Ingleside" and "Lord Rosemark II." Junior calves.—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald 22nd"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Fairfax"; 3, Moffat, "Bonnie Fairfax"; 4, Field, "Albert Fairfax"; 5, Chapman, "Albert Fairfax."

Senior championship.—Curtice, "Beau Perfection 48th"; reserve, "Beau Donald 196"; junior, Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; reserve, Moffat, "Don Fairfax"; grand, "Beau Perfection 48th"; reserve, "Britisher Fairfax."

Females

Aged cows.—This was a very fine class. Clifford got the red ribbon with his smooth, deep "Miss Armour Fairfax." Moffat was second with "Alto Belle," a cow also deeply furnished, and with a fine turn of hind-end. Chapman was third, with "Beau Fair." She does not carry the flesh she did last year, but she is thick chined and broody looking. The Curtice entry "Belle Perfection 45th," came fourth, Moffat fifth and Chapman sixth. Two-year-olds.—1, Moffat, "Dorothy Columbus," a mossy-coated heifer of great thickness; 2, Curtice on "Belle Donald 236," a very sweet entry; 3, Clifford; 4, Moffat; 5, Chapman. Senior yearlings.—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th," with her fine bloom; 2, Curtice, "Beau Donald 230," a heifer with a sweet head and broad top. Junior yearlings.—1, Moffat, "Rosetta Princess," a well-fleshed heifer with a nice head; 2, Clifford, "Della," a trimly finished entry; 3, Chapman on another good one, "Beau Queen"; 4, Curtice, "Beau Donald 243." Senior calves.—1, Clifford, "Miss Brae Real 14th"; 2, Moffat, "May Fairfax"; 3, Curtice, "Beau Donald 254"; 4 and 5, Chapman, "Beau Queen 2nd" and "Beau Queen 3rd." Junior calves.—1, Clifford, with a great daughter of "Alvin Fairfax," "Lady Armour Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Beau Perfection 68th"; 3, Clifford, "Ruby Fairfax"; 4, Moffat, "Britisher 1st." Championships.—Senior, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve, "Dorothy Columbus"; junior, "Lady Armour Fairfax"; reserve, "Perfection Lass 5th"; grand, "Miss Armour Fairfax." Groups.—Open herd, 1, Clifford; 2, Curtice; 3, Moffat; 4, Chapman. Graded herd.—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford; 3, Moffat; 4, Chapman. Breeders' herd.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice; 3, Moffat. Three, bred by exhibitor.—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford; 3, Chapman; 4, Moffat. Three, the get of one bull.—1, Curtice; 2, Moffat; 3, Clifford; 4, 5 and 6, Chapman. Two, the progeny of one cow.—1 and 2, Curtice; 3, Clifford; 4, Chapman.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bowman, of Guelph, came on to Brandon from Medicine Hat, to again try conclusions with the Manitoba herds of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Turner, Carroll, and the Saskatchewan entries of E. C. Woods, Warman. The Carroll herd comprises some good animals but they are scarcely in shape to stand up against the well fitted animals of McGregor, Woods and Bowman. The Angus classes at Brandon were the largest of any of the Summer Shows. Otto Battles, of Yakima, Wash., gave out the ribbons. The awards follow:—

Aged bulls.—1 and 4, Bowman, "Young LeRoy" and "Beauty's LeRoy"; 2 and 3, Turner, "King of Riverview" and "Roseneath Ringleader." Two-year-olds.—1, 2 and 3, McGregor, "Pathfinder of Gwen," "King Beal" and "King Beal II." Senior yearlings.—1 and 4, McGregor, "Blackcap McGregor" and "Wrigley"; 2 and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Buxom" and "E. P. Bert." Junior yearlings.—1, Woods, "Muscookee 29th"; 2 and 3, McGregor, "Glencarnock Laird II" and "Rugby Norman"; 4, Turner, "Prince Bravo." Senior calves.—1, Bowman, "Radiator"; 2, McGregor, "Blackcap Peer"; 3, Woods, "Muscookee 71st"; 4, Bowman, "Belmont"; 5, McGregor, "Glencarnock

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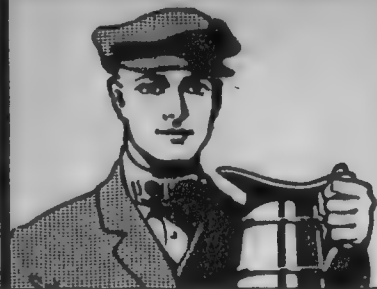
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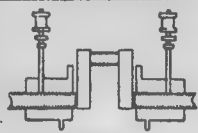
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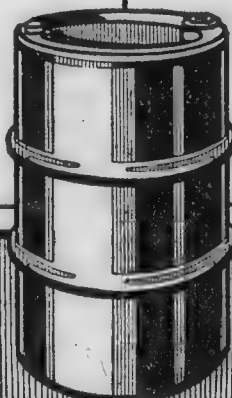
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Females.—Cows with calves at side, 1, McGregor, "Majesty Queen"; 2, Woods, "Middlebrook Pride 9th"; 3, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 15th." Cows without calves.—1 and 2, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 20th" and "E. P. Beauty 9th"; 3 and 4, Turner, "Ethel of Tarsits" and "Lady Ann of Glencairn." Two-year-olds.—1, McGregor, "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd"; 2, Woods, "Balmedie Pride 6th"; 3 and 4, Bowman, "E. P. Emmeline" and "E. P. Rosebud 26th"; 5 and 6, Turner, "Kindness of Larkin Farm" and "Beauty of Larkin Farm." Senior yearlings.—1, Woods, "Muscoogee Heather Girl"; 2, McGregor, "Predista of Glencarnock"; 3 and 4, Bowman, "E. P. Witch" and "E. P. Idalia." Junior yearlings.—1 and 2, McGregor, "Glencarnock Pretty Rose" and "Rubicorn 4th"; 3, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 29th"; 4, Turner, "Pride of Larkin Farm 21st." Senior calves.—1 and 4, McGregor, "Karama of Gwennmar" and "McGregor Blackcap"; 2 and 5, Bowman; 3, Woods, "Muscoogee Heather Rose." Junior calves.—1 and 3, McGregor, "Key of Glencarnock" and an "Erica" heifer; 2, Woods, "Muscoogee Duchess 3rd"; 4, Bowman, "E. P. Keep-sake 21st." Senior champion.—McGregor, "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd" and reserve on "Majesty Queen." Junior champion.—Woods, "Muscoogee Heather Girl"; reserve, McGregor, "Glencarnock Pretty Rose"; grand champion, "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd"; reserve, "Muscoogee Heather Girl." Groups.—Open herd, 1 and 2, McGregor; 3, Bowman; 4, Woods; 5, Turner; graded herd, 1, McGregor; 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Woods; 5, Turner; junior herd, 1 and 2, McGregor; 3 and 4, Bowman; three bred by exhibitor, 1 and 4, Bowman; 2 and 3, McGregor; three, the get of one bull, 1 and 2, McGregor; 3 and 4, Bowman; two, the progeny of one cow, 1 and 4, McGregor; 2 and 3, Bowman.

Fat Cattle

This was not a large class but some prime animals were exhibited. Five out of the seven steers won prizes in the Boy's Feeding Competition here last spring. Steers or heifers, one-year and under two.—1, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, with a Short-horn-Angus cross; 2, Moffat, Carroll; 3, Manitoba Agricultural College; 4, J. A. Stronach, Brandon. The College had also a couple of entries in the class two years and under three, and they also won the class for three steers under three years of age.

HOLSTEINS

W. H. Gibson, Experimental Station, Indian Head, placed the awards in this breed of dairy cattle. The herds of Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., again came up against that of Clark & Sims, Argyle Station, Man., with the addition of a couple of entries from the Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg.

The Bevington herd won first and third in aged bulls; first in two-year-olds; first and third in yearlings; first, second and third in senior calves; and second and third in junior calves. The Clark & Sims herd got second in aged bulls, fifth in yearlings, and first in junior calves. The Glenlea Farm were second and fourth in yearling bulls. In the aged cow class, Clark & Sims came well to the top being first with "Ruby Nig," and third with "Lady Princess Fayne." In three-year-old cows, they were also first with "Island Belle Rooker," and third with "Princess Ida Rooker." In two-year-olds, their entry "Lady Pontiac Rooker," went to the top. They also got third in junior yearlings; third and fourth in senior calves, and second and third in junior calves. Bevington was second and fourth in aged cows; second and fourth in three-year-olds; second and third in two-year-old heifers; first in senior yearlings; first and second in junior yearlings; first and second in senior calves; and first, fourth and fifth in junior calves. Bevington won the senior championships in bulls, with "Colony Major Posch Tensen," and the junior with the yearling "North View Sir Pietertje." Clark & Sims won the senior and grand championship in females with the three-year-old "Island Belle Rooker," and the reserve senior with their aged cow, "Ruby Nig." Bevington got the junior championship with the junior heifer "Jacoba Tensen II," and the reserve with the senior calf "Countess Marian Pietertje." Groups.—Senior herd, 1, 3 and 5, Bevington; 2 and 4, Clark & Sims; junior herd, 1 and 2, Bevington; 2 and 4, Clark & Sims; three, the get of one bull, 1 and 4, Clark & Sims; 2 and 3, Bevington; three females under two-years, bred by exhibitor, 1 and 2, Bevington; 3, Clark & Sims; two calves, under one year, 1, 2 and 4, Bevington; 3, Clark & Sims.

AYRSHIRES

The Alberta herd of Rowland Ness, De Winton had matters practically all its own way in the Ayrshire classes. Ness's only competitor was A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. who had forward a couple of entries. G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, made the awards.

SHEEP

There was a fine show of sheep at Brandon, and there was good competition in the majority of the breeds. In Leicesters, G. E. V. Smith, Crystal City; Thos. Zachray, Austin; and C. Oakes, Kisbey, Sask., divided the money between them as follows: Ram, two sheers and over.—1, Smith; 2 and 3, Oakes; 4, Zachray. Shearing ram, 1, 2 and 3, Oakes; 4, Smith. Ram lamb, 1, 2 and 3, Smith; 4, Zachray; 5, Oakes. Aged ewe, 1, 2 and 3, Oakes; 4, Zachray; 5, Smith. Ewe Lamb, 1 and 2, Smith; 3, 4 and 5, Zachray. Pen, 1, Smith; 2 and 4, Oakes; 3, Zachray. Champion ram, Smith;

reserve, Oakes, Champion and reserve ewe, Oakes.
 Shropshires.—Aged ram, 1 and 4, F. T. Skelton, Indian Head; 2 and 3, A. McEwen, Brentford, Ont. Shearling ram.—1, 4 and 5, McEwen, 2 and 3, Skinner. Ram lamb.—1, McEwen, 2 and 3, Skinner. Aged ewe.—1 and 2, W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.; 3, McEwen, 4, Skinner. Shearling ewe.—1, 2 and 3, Skinner, 4, McEwen. Ewe lamb.—1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Trann; 4, Skinner.

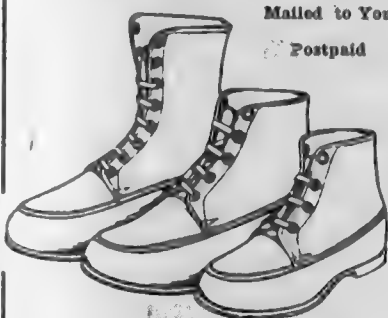


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Pen.—1, Skinner; 2, McEwen; 3, Trann. Champion ram—Skinner, reserve, McEwen. Champion ewe—Trann; reserve, Skinner. Oxfords.—Aged ram, 1 and 4, E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, Ont.; 2, P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; 3, Jas. Cockriell, Holmfild, Man. Shearling ram.—1, 2 and 4, Barbour; 3 and 5, Arkell; 6, H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta. Ram lamb.—1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell; 4, Cockriell; 5, A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka; 6, Frank Brown, Belmont. Aged ewe.—1, Currie; 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Barbour. Shearling ewe.—1, 2 and 5, Barbour; 3, Arkell; 4, Currie. Ewe lamb.—1, Currie; 2, 3 and 4, Barbour; 5 and 6, Arkell. Pen.—1, Barbour; 2, Arkell; 3, Cockriell. Champion ram.—Barbour. Champion ewe.—Currie.

Suffolks.—Bowman, of Guelph, and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, contested in this breed. Bowman had all the firsts and seconds, with the exception of the ram lamb class, where McGregor was second and third, and the ewe lamb class, in which McGregor got the first three placings. Bowman got both championships.

Southdowns.—Aged ram, 1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Skinner. Shearling ram.—1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Skinner. Ram lamb.—1 and 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Skinner. Aged ewe.—1 and 2, Skinner. Shearling ewe.—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Ewe lamb.—1, 2 and 3, Skinner; 4, Arkell. Pen.—1, Skinner; 2, Arkell. Champion ram and ewe.—Arkell; reserve, Skinner.

Hampshires.—McEwen had everything in this breed, with the exception of the aged ram class, which Arkell won, and with it secured the championship in rams. Lincolns.—C. Oakes, of Kisbey, was the only exhibitor in this breed.

Dorset Horns.—Aged ram, 1, Jas. Turner, Carroll; 2, H. Simpson, Brandon. Ram lamb.—1 and 2, Simpson; 3 and 4, Turner. Aged ewe.—1 and 2, Turner; 3 and 4, Simpson. Shearling ewe.—1 and 3, Turner; 2 and 4, Simpson. Ewe lamb.—1 and 4, Turner; 2 and 3, Simpson. Pen.—1, Turner; 2, Simpson. Champion ram and ewe.—Turner.

Fat Sheep.—Shearling wether, 1, Arkell; 2, Barbour; 3 and 4, Skinner. Shearling ewe.—1, Barbour; 2 and 3, Skinner. Wether or ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Trann; 3, Brown. Three shearlings.—1, Barbour; 2, Skinner; 3, Brown. Three lambs.—1, Trann; 2, Brown. Champion fat sheep.—Barbour. W. H. Gibson, Indian Head, judged the sheep classes.

SWINE

G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta., judged all the swine classes.

Berkshires.—Aged boar, 1, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask. Boar, one year and under two, 1, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta. Boar, over six months, 1, Manitoba Agricultural College; 2 and 4, Gilbert; 3, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, Man. Boar of calendar year.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3, Lang; 4, Wright. Aged sow, 1, T. W. Moore, Darlingford; 2, Lang; 3, Wright. Sow, one year and under two.—1, Thos. Compton, Darlingford; 2 and 3, Gilbert; 4, Wright. Sow, over six months.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow of calendar year.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Moore. Herd.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright; 3, Moore. Champion boar.—Gilbert; reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College. Champion and reserve sow.—Compton.

Yorkshires.—Aged boar, 1, A. B. McDonald & Son, Napinka Boar, one year and under two.—1, McDonald; 2, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask; 3, Gilbert; 4, Manitoba Agricultural College. Boar, over six months.—1, Manitoba Agricultural College; 2 and 4, Leech; 3, McDonald. Boar of calendar year.—1, Leech; 2, Gilbert; 3, Manitoba Agricultural College; 4, McDonald. Aged sow, —1 and 2, Leech; 3, McDonald. Sow, two years.—1 and 3, Leech; 2, McDonald. Sow, one year.—1 and 2, Leech; 3 and 4, Manitoba Agricultural College. Sow over six months.—1 and 2, Manitoba Agricultural College; 3, Wm. Crox; 4, McDonald. Sow of calendar year.—1, 2 and 3, Leech; 4, McDonald; 5, Manitoba Agricultural College. Herd.—1 and 4, Leech; 2, Manitoba Agricultural College; 3, McDonald. Champion boar McDonald; reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College. Champion sow.—Leech; reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Poland-Chinas.—Aged boar, 1 and 2, D. Agnew, Douglas. Boar, one year.—1, Chas. Connelly; 2, Agnew. Boar of calendar year.—1 and 2, Agnew; 3, 4 and 5, Ella J. Smale, Brandon. Aged sow.—1, Agnew; 2, E. J. Smale. Breeding sow, one year.—1, Manitoba Agricultural College. Sow of calendar year.—1, E. J. Smale; 2, Manitoba Agricultural College; 3, Agnew; 4, Connelly. Herd.—Agnew. Champion boar.—Connelly; reserve, Agnew. Champion sow.—Manitoba Agricultural College; reserve, Agnew.

In Tamworths, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., had everything his own way. In Duroc-Jerseys, O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta., were first in aged boars, with J. W. Bailey, Wetaskiwin, Alta., second. Millers were first in boars, one year and under two, with second and third to Bailey. Bailey got 1, 2 and 3 in both boar over six months, and calendar year classes, with fourth place in both classes to Millers. Millers got first placing in breeding sows, one year, six months, and calendar year classes. They also won the American special herd prize and the pen prize. Millers got champion boar and Bailey champion sow. In Chester Whites, Millers had all the firsts, the pen prize and both championships. Oliver Parke, Brandon, was third, in boar of calendar year; second in sows, one year; and third in sow of calendar year.

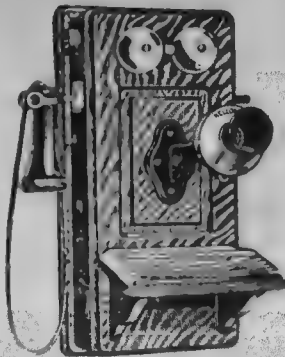
Bacon hogs.—Pen of three, suitable for bacon trade, 1, A. D. McDonald & Sons (Yorks); 2, W. Moore, Darlingford (Berks). Heavy bacon hogs, pen of three, to weigh over 225 pounds and under 300 pounds.—1, McDonald (Yorks); 2, Gilbert (Tamworths).

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Good Fair at Saskatoon

Saskatchewan University City Stages Successful Summer Show

THE Summer Exhibition at Saskatoon this year, was on the whole, a very good one. There has been larger exhibitions of livestock, but it is questionable if the quality of the stock shown was ever higher or the show better balanced.

The reason of the decline in numbers was in a great measure due to many of the exhibitors who had herds at Edmonton the previous week going to Medicine Hat, or splitting up their herds and sending one half of their animals there, and the other half to Saskatoon. The weather was all that could be desired, for the fair, but bad for the crops, although there were a couple of heavy rainstorms during the week. However, it was a highly optimistic lot of farmers who came to spend a few days' holiday at the Saskatoon Fair. The farmer's auto was greatly in evidence on the streets of the city during the last two days. There were hundreds of them, fully loaded, the majority of them going home, 30, 50 and 70 miles each evening, and back with a fresh load of new faces each morning. The farmer's automobile is quickly taking the place of the special excursions by rail as a means of transport. There were plenty of good educational exhibits on the grounds. They included the exhibit of livestock from the University, the Dominion government wool exhibit, the child-welfare exhibit in the women's building, the school and manual training work, a large automobile and machinery exhibit, a clean midway, a capital bill of attractions in front of the grand stand, and plenty of exciting horse and auto races. The directors and management of this exhibition work hard to make their show a success and it is pleasing to record that their efforts are much appreciated, and reap their full measure of reward. Quite a number of highly flattering remarks were heard from both stockmen and visitors on the generous treatment they receive at Saskatoon. The judging was expeditiously and well done. There were only one or two complaints heard and these were of minor importance.

The judges were as follows: Clydesdales, Professor Curtiss, University of Ames, Iowa; Percherons, Belgians and Shires, J. B. De Lancy, Chicago; heavy draft and teams, Messrs. Curtiss and De Lancy; Shorthorns, Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.; Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; dairy cattle, Professor McLean, University of B.C.; sheep, Professor Tisdale, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; swine, Professor A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

THE CLYDESDALES

As at all the previous shows of the summer circuit this year, the Clydesdale exhibit was appreciably smaller than in former years.

The quality of nearly all the entries however, was good, and the breed classes were pretty well balanced.

The following were the exhibitors in this section: Thorburn & Riddle, De Winton, Alta.; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask.; The University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; J. Robertson & Sons, Bradwell, Sask.; Watson & Ironside, Sutherland, Sask.; David Caswell, Juanita, Sask.; Donald F. Ross, Broderick, Sask.; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.; R. R. Nurse, Penkill, Sask.; and David Campbell, Juanita.

The Stallions

In the aged class, Thorburn & Riddle's "Scotland's Splendour" had an easy victory. This big, massive horse is showing in the finest of bloom, and carries his age lightly. The second horse, Robertson's "Fyvie Emperor," a son of the good sire "Fyvie Baron," is a good hefty mover, he has the very best of feet and legs, but lacked the scale of the horse above him. He is, however, a worthy representative of the breed and another year or two should improve him. In the three-year-olds there was just one entry, Caswell's "Calndale Stamp," a horse which would have looked much better with more fitting.

There were only three entries in the three-year-olds, the red ribbon going to Haggerty's "Caradoc Diamond," a colt which has developed well since last year. He has the characteristics of a good sire, possesses scale and good clean underpinning, and moves straight and true. Hamill & Hunter were second with "Golden Nugget," a nice type, and a pretty good mover. Vanstone & Rogers were third with "Gallant Biggar," also a well topped fellow, a little straight in his pasterns, but he walks and trots acceptably.

The yearlings were a good class and the University of Saskatoon which headed the line with the "Kitchener of Hillcrest," colt, "Baron Fitz James," whose dam is "Craigie of Westholme," is to be highly complimented on their promising entry. This is a very fine colt, adhering closely to the characteristics of the Clydesdale. He is a good size, possesses lots of character, has the promise of good muscular development, shows the best of hind legs, and has a clean stylish way of going. The career of this colt will be well worth watching. Watson & Ironside's "Dunrobin Wallace" has much of a popular make-up, and was placed second. Haggerty's "Caradoc Magic," a colt with a superior top line was third. Nurse, with "Lord Zeland's Heir" was fourth, and Caswell, fifth with "Dan Paget."

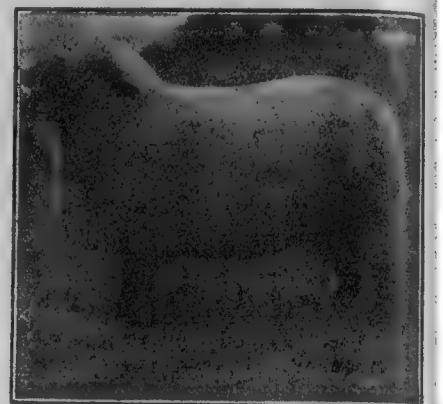
Foals, 1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, Caswell.

The Females

Thorburn & Riddle were first in the Brood Mare class with their wide beamed, feminine-looking mare "Lady Ruby Rose"; Ross, second with a fair entry, "Queen Champion"; and Caswell third with "Lady Jane." The dry mare class, was, as at the previous fairs, the best of the show. Thorburn & Riddle ably upheld their enviable reputation with their fine string of mares. The mares from this stable, notwithstanding the hardships involved in travelling from place to place, show no signs of wear or fatigue, on the contrary, they look better every time they appear in the ring. Dean Curtiss was not long in placing the first two, "Neil of Aikton" and "Maggie Fleming," confirming the decision of the Edmonton judge the previous week. Third place went to Haggerty's fine mare "Harvestown Neil," with her good top, correct pasterns, and nice flat bone. This mare has quite a show-ring record behind her, but she was not shown here in the best of fit, and years are beginning to tell on her. Fourth, fifth and sixth went to Thorburn & Riddle's "Albioness," "Rosie Elcho" and "Jessie Glenavon." In the order named. Caswell had one entry "Lady Dale," in the three-year-old class. In the two-year-olds,

Haggerty was first with "Caradoc Lily," an outstanding filly with a shapely top set on good timber. Thorburn & Riddle were second with "Meg Merilus," Nurse third, and Caswell fourth.

Yearlings.—Haggerty again first with "Caradoc Jean," a sweet fronted filly, with correct underpinning, and a nice straight



Oxford Down Champion Ram at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Summer Shows, 1918. Owned and exhibited by E. Barbour, Hillsburg, Ont.

mover. Thorburn had another quality entry second, in "Bankview Lady." Ross was third with a fair exhibit and Caswell fourth.

Championships

Stallions.—Senior and Grand, "Scotland's Splendour." Junior and reserve grand "Baron Fitz James." Canadian-bred champion "Baron Fitz James," reserve, "Caradoc Diamond." Mares, Senior and Grand, "Neil of Aikton," reserve, "Maggie Fleming." Junior "Caradoc Jean." Canadian-bred, "Caradoc Jean," reserve, "Albioness."

Other Classes

Three, the get of one sire.—1, Haggerty; 2, Caswell. Two, the progeny of one mare.—1, Haggerty; 2, Caswell; 3, Nurse. Stallion and three mares.—1, Thorburn; 2, Haggerty; 3, Caswell.

THE PERCHERONS

The Percherons were a small show, and had it not been for the excellent string from Alberta, belonging to Geo. Lane & Co., Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, would have been poorly represented here. J. H. Graham, of Saskatoon; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; Robt. King, Grandora; and R. J. Underwood, Saskatoon, were the only other exhibitors, and they had only four or five entries between them.

Graham was first in the aged class with "Rexall Calypso"; second with "Quincy" in the three-year-olds; and third with "Jim Crow" in the two-year-olds. All were fair exhibits. Vanstone & Rogers was second with a good big thick horse "Anida" in the aged class. King was first in the three-year-olds with "Western King," and Underwood second in the two-year-olds with "Tom." Lane had all the rest of the prizes and specials, his good colt "Oyama" was again champion of the breed, with the yearling "Paragon" reserve. His classy three-year-old mare "Norah Belle" was senior and grand champion female, with the two-year-old filly "Glossie" reserve. The class placings of this breeder's entries were much the same as at the previous shows.

SHIRES

The Alberta string of 22 head, owned by J. W. Forster & Sons, Nately, were the only representatives of this breed, but their horses are of such good quality that they well deserved all they got in the way of prize money. This firm is catering to the more modern demand in the character and development of the English cart horse, and there efforts in this respect are to be highly commended. The stallions possess the short back, good bone and muscle, while they are much more superior and stylish in general appearance to the exhibits we have been accustomed to seeing for the past few years. The females are shapely, well-finished animals of good type and character; they possess lots of bone and are active movers.

Some of the placings here were a little different from those of the two previous shows. The senior and grand champion stallion was "Berry Creek Monarch" and the reserve "Colony Warrior" both two-year-olds. At Edmonton the week previous, this decision was reversed. The senior and grand champion mare was "Colony Heiress," a three-year-old, with the four-year-old "Berry Creek Queen" reserve. "Colony Heiress" was also champion female at Calgary.

Agricultural and Grade Classes

These sections were filled and brought out a large entry in each class of high-



"Dale Viscount," 117,412, by "Dale Clarion," First Shorthorn Yearling Bull in his class at Iowa State Fair, 1917; Second in class of 41 and First Prize futurity winner at Chicago International, last year. First as Junior Yearling, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Summer Show, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alberta.

grade stuff. The chief exhibitors were Geo. Lane & Co.; The T. Eaton Co., Saskatoon; P. Burns & Co., Calgary; John A. Davidson, Watrous, Sask., and some others.

Heavy Horses in Harness

Best pair of horses in harness, stred by registered Clydesdale stallion—1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, J. A. Davidson. Best mare or gelding in harness, stred by registered Clydesdale stallion—1 and 2, Thorburn & Riddle. Farmer's four-horse team to wagon—1, Geo. Lane & Co. Four-horse team to wagon (Pure-breds)—Thorburn & Riddle. Team to wagon, 1,600 pounds or over—1 and 2, Geo. Lane & Co.; 3 and 4, P. Burns & Co.; 5, T. Eaton Co. Team to wagon, light draft or agricultural horses—1, Burns & Co.; 2, Eaton Co.; 3, John A. Davidson. Six horse team—1, Lane & Co. (Percherons); 2, Burns & Co. (Clydes.); 3, Thorburn & Riddle (Clydes.).

BELGIANS

Belgians were also a small show. Vanstone & Rogers and R. Thomas, Grandora, being the only exhibitors. The first mentioned firm had three very high-class entries in the aged, three-year-old, and two-year-old stallions, namely "Lucky D," "Dandy" and "Bill R." All three of them had the look of powerful drafters, the second named horse was a particularly pleasing breed pattern, he had a bold front with well set joints, and he walked and trotted correctly. The last named horse possessed a very fair share of quality. Thomas was second with a good entry in the two-year-old stallions, and he had out quite a pleasing string of females. They were of a nice breezy type, level on top, and long of croup, with uniform shapeliness and a good deal of quality. Vanstone & Rogers got the championship in stallions, and Thomas in mares.

THE SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn herds of J. G. Barron, Carberry and J. J. Elliott, Guelph, again came together here and in addition there was a good herd from the Southview Stock Farm, Prince Albert, of which M. R. Crowell is manager, and also a few head from H. P. Kennedy Ltd., Winnipeg and Edmonton, and W. B. Pickard, Saskatoon. The advent of the Prince Albert herd changed the placings in some of the classes. Their entries are just off the grass, and are not in show shape, but they are of the right stuff and could not be turned down. Their herd bull, "Marr's Avon," by "Orange Avon," by "Avondale," with a "Buttercup" dam, is leaving the best sort of stock, as was evidenced when his calf, "Lord Aberdeen," won the junior calf class here in the strongest of company.

Aged bull—1, Elliott on "Newton Loyalist"; 2, Barron on "Augusta Star." Two-year-olds or over—1, Southview Stock Farm on "Marr's Avon." Senior yearling—1, Barron on "Jubilee Star." Junior yearling—1, Elliott on "Challenger"; 2, Barron on "Morning Star"; 3, Kennedy on "Jubilee Sultan." Senior calf—1, Barron on "Star of Hope"; 2, 3 and 4, Elliott on "Newton Perfection," "Newton Crystal," and "Newton Bushranger." Junior calf—1, Southview Farms on "Lord Aberdeen"; 2, Barron on "Conqueror"; 3 and 5, Elliott on "Conqueror Crown" and "Newton Fame"; 4, Southview Farms on "Gloster of Avon."

Championships—Senior and grand, Elliott on "Newton Loyalist"; reserve, Southview Farm on "Marr's Avon." Junior champion—Elliott on "Challenger"; reserve, Barron on "Star of Hope." This is the first time Elliott's junior yearling has been put above Barron's senior calf.

Females

Cow with calf at side—1, Elliott on "Roan Lady"; 2 and 3, Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen" and "Fairview Jubilee Queen." Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Elliott on "Rosa Hope" and "Queen Emmeline"; 3 and 4, Barron on "Lavender 46th" and "Lady Isobel"; 5, Kennedy; 6, Southview Farms. Cow in milk—1, Elliott on "Rosa Lee"; 2 and 3, Kennedy. Senior yearling—1 and 2, Barron on "Oakland Baroness" and "Cicely's Gem"; 3, Southview Farms on "Clearwater Beauty"; 4, Elliott on "Graceful Lady." Junior yearling—1 and 3, Elliott on "Emma 62nd" and "Rosaland"; 2, Southview Farms on "Duchess of Mapleshade"; 4, Pickard on "Crimson Fuschia." Senior calf—1 and 4, Barron on "Lavender 47th" and "White Feather"; 2, 5 and 6, Elliott on "Augusta of Langbank," "Orange Maid" and "Princess Emmeline"; 6, Southview Farms. Junior calf—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, 4 and 5, Southview Farms. Senior and grand championships—Elliott on "Rosa Hope"; reserve, Elliott's "Roan Lady." Junior championship and reserve, Barron on "Oakland Baroness" and "Lavender 47th." Senior herd—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, Pickard. Junior herd—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Kennedy. Three, the get of one bull—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Pickard. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Pickard.

HEREFORDS

The herds of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., and the Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, together with a few entries from A. L. Pierce, Vanscoy, Sask., and an entry from the Girvin herd of G. E. Fuller, came together here. The Oshawa herd is improving right along, the animals showing in much better bloom than at Calgary a couple of weeks ago. The placings were very much the same as at Calgary and Edmonton and are as follows: Aged bull—1, Curtice on "Beau Perfection



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The Grain Growers' Guide

48th"; 2, Clifford on "Brae Real 6th"; 3, Pierce on "Caron 2nd." Two-year-olds.—1, Curtice on "Beau Donald 192"; 2, 3 and 4, Clifford on "Beau Dover 7th"; "Beau Gaston 42nd" and "Beau Yodie." Senior yearling.—Clifford on "Fairview Gaston 11th." Senior calf.—1, Fuller on "Britisher Fairfax"; 2, Curtice on "Beau Donald 215"; 3, Clifford on "Alvin Fairfax II." Junior calf.—Curtice on "Beau Donald 227." Senior and grand champion.—Curtice, "Beau Perfection 48th." Junior champion and reserve grand.—Fuller's "Britisher Fairfax." Aged cows.—1, Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 45th"; 3, 4 and 5, Pierce. Two-year-olds.—1, Curtice on "Belle Donald 236"; 2, Clifford, "Florence Fairfax." Senior yearling.—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Donald 239"; 3, Pierce. Junior yearling.—1, Clifford, "Della"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Donald 243"; 3, Pierce. Senior calf.—1, Clifford, "Miss Brae Real"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Donald 254." Junior calf.—1 and 3, Clifford, "Lady Armour Fairfax" and "Ruby Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 68." Senior and grand champion.—Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve, Curtice, "Belle Donald 239." Junior champion and reserve.—Clifford on "Lady Armour Fairfax" and "Perfection Lass 5th." Graded herd.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice. Junior herd.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice. Three, the get of one bull.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice. Two the progeny of one cow.—1 and 2, Curtice. Canadian Hereford Breeders' Special.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Quite a surprise was sprung in the Angus judging by the appearance of a small herd belonging to E. C. Woods, of Warman, Sask. This new breeder has got together a number of high-class animals and in several of the classes beat the entries from the well-known Glencarnock herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon. Woods purchased a number of his animals from Kershaw, Oklahoma, and he also got some of his females from John Lowe's Ontario herd. That he used fine judgement in his selection was apparent from the class and fitting of his animals, and much credit is coming to this breeder for his first display of "Doddies" in a Western show ring. His aged bull "Blom," by "Ben Hur," is a long stretchy fellow, deeply set, well covered over the shoulder and smooth as an egg. His junior yearling "Musgoose 29th," first in his class, is blocky and compact, short of leg, and shows quality all through. In the senior bull class, he was again first, "Musgoose 71st" beating McGregor's good entry "Black Peer." In the junior bull calves, he was third with "Byron of Eastview," while in the aged cows his entry "Middlesbrook Pride" gave McGregor's well-known winner, "Majesty Queen," a race for the money.

In the two-year-old heifers, he was second with "Balmedra Pride II," a heifer of rare substance, and again gave McGregor's "Pride of Glencarnock" the strongest of competition. Woods fell down quite a little in the showing and handling of his animals in the ring, and quite a few of the ringside experts expressed the opinion that if this last heifer had been better handled, she would have gone to the top. It took the judge quite a little time to make up his mind. In the next class however, the senior yearlings, with a thick low-down, typey heifer, "Musgoose Heather Girl 1st," showing sweet femininity and a lovely head, he beat McGregor's junior champion at Edmonton, "Predista of Glencarnock." Woods had also second place in senior and junior calves, with "Musgoose Heather Rose" and "Musgoose Duchess 3rd," to McGregor's "Karama of Gwenmar," and "Glencarnock Blackbird." McGregor's well-fitted animals got all the balance of the first placings, but altogether it was quite an achievement for the Warman herd to wrest the above ribbons from Canada's premier Aberdeen-Angus herd. McGregor won the senior championship with his two-year-old bull "Pathfinder of Gwenmar." Woods was reserve with "Blom." McGregor also won the junior and grand with his senior yearling "Blackcap McGregor" and the reserve with "Pathfinder." His aged cow, "Majesty Queen," was senior and grand champion female, and his senior calf "Karama of Gwenmar," was junior and reserve grand female. McGregor won all the herd prizes with Woods second, and he also won the prize for the best Aberdeen-Angus on the grounds.

The herd of Bowman, of Guelph, was not forward, having gone on to Medicine Hat.

Dairy Cattle HOLSTEINS

Only the herds of Clark & Sims, Eastview, Argyle, Man., and Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., came together here, the Okotoks herd of Jos. H. Laycock, having gone from Edmonton to Medicine Hat. There were a few changes from the Edmonton decisions, but Bevington got the majority of the first prizes: Clark & Sims, however, were first in senior yearling bulls with "Ekevale Ureman," and first in junior bull calves with "Inferno Woodcrest." In the aged cow class their good cow "Ruby



A Pair of Money Makers

Nig, went to the top for the first time on this circuit. She is rapidly coming back to her last year's form. The Eastview senior yearling heifer, "Island Rooker Koudyke," also captured the red ribbon in class. In the aged bull class, Bevington's "Sir Belle Pieterje," 4th at Edmonton, was first here, while his third prize bull at Edmonton, "Colony Major Posch," was second in the aged cow class here, did not get a place at Edmonton. Bevington won senior, junior and grand championship in bulls. Clark's "Ruby Nig" was senior and grand champion female, with Bevington's junior yearling heifer, "Jacoba Tensenil" junior champion. Bevington won all the herd prizes.

AYRSHIRES

The Alberta herd of Rowland Ness, De Winton, had a little competition from the herd of W. H. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., but the latter herd is not in anything like show shape. Ness had the big majority of the red and blue ribbons, all the championships and all the herd prizes.

BROWN SWISS AND RED POLLS

A. J. Joyal, of Hazenmore, Sask., had everything coming his own way with his Brown Swiss herd, and J. H. and W. E. Elliott were the only exhibitors in Red Polls.

Details of Cattle Scheme

The details in connection with the plan mentioned in last week's issue, to conserve as far as possible the young breeding stock of Manitoba, has already been pretty well worked out. The aim is to catch these cattle at the Winnipeg market and prevent their being shipped out of the country, hence the market in Winnipeg will be the clearing house for all the animals. Those farmers wishing to secure this stock may come to Winnipeg at any time, go through the market and make their selection. When the purchaser has decided on the cattle he requires, the cattle are inspected and passed by the department of agriculture. The arrangement of payment for these cattle is as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase price together with the expense of yarding, feeding, etc., to be paid in cash, the balance to be in three annual payments, i.e., one-third of the balance November 1, 1919; one-third November 1, 1920; and one-third November 1, 1921, with interest at seven per cent. As security the government will hold a lien on these cattle till fully paid for. This is secured by having the cattle branded and the brands registered with the department of agriculture under the Cattle Brands Act. The free freight policy which became effective last September on the movement of breeding stock throughout the prairie provinces will be in operation. In cases where it is not possible for farmers to handle a full carlot, arrangements can be made so that small lots can be delivered to local points, by farmers at these points co-operating to handle a carload. It is reported that already quite a number of applications are on hand from farmers who intend taking advantage of the project. Application forms and full particulars may be had by communicating with the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Wool

Approximately 330,000 pounds of Manitoba wool has already been assembled and graded through the efforts of the provincial Department of Agriculture. The grading is being done by an expert from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. About twice the amount was handled as compared with last year. So far only three carloads have gone East, and will be sold together with the balance through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. No returns, of course, have been received yet, but it would appear from present indications that the price will be higher than last year.

Oil Cake for Canada

Arrangements have been completed by the Canada Food Board with the United States Food Administration by which 15,000 tons of linseed oil cake and meal will be supplied to relieve the conditions which prevail in Canada owing to the scarcity of feed and fodder.

The Food Board will be responsible for the allocation of the oil cake and meal. All dealers who wish to import these commodities must attach to the regular import application blanks a sworn statement of the quantities sold during the three years prior to July 1, and distribution will be made on this basis. Applications should be sent direct to the Canada Food Board.



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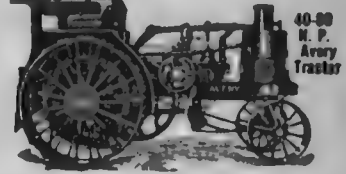
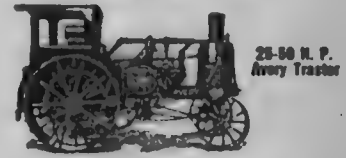
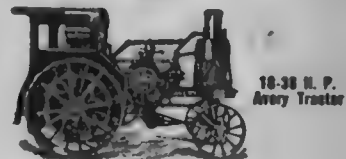
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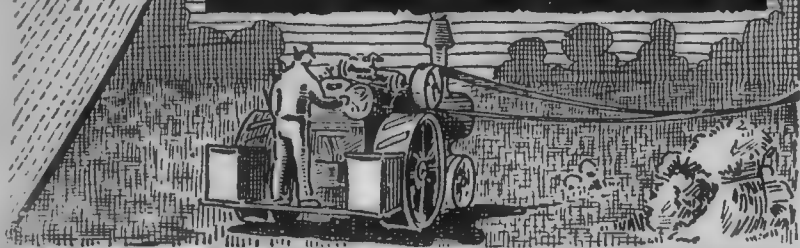
"RED WING" BELTS give you more service—per dollar of cost—than any other belt made.

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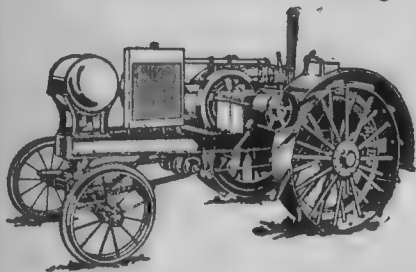
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3



Even in the heavy soil and mud at Brandon Plowing
Demonstration the

Waterloo Boy One-Man Kerosene Tractor



was unequalled for efficiency. It proved its dependability for working in any kind of weather and in any soil.

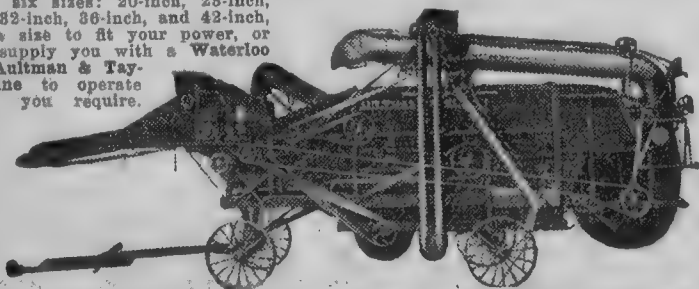
There is no doubt about the satisfaction you will get from a Waterloo Boy Tractor at both belt and drawbar.

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The New Century will save every bit of grain. Its famous Universal Rotary Straw Rack gives it double the separating capacity of any other type of rack—Big Catalog tells all about it, send for one. Because of the scientific construction which reduces vibration to almost nothing, the New Century will last longer and require less repair than any other Separator. Made in six sizes: 20-inch, 28-inch, 27-inch, 32-inch, 36-inch, and 42-inch, there's a size to fit your power, or we can supply you with a Waterloo Boy or Aultman & Taylor Engine to operate the size you require.



Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada Limited

WINNIPEG

We carry in stock a full line of repair parts for Aultman & Taylor Tractors and Separators.

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Tractors at Brandon

Practically every make of tractor on sale in the West was in operation at the tractor demonstration held in conjunction with the Brandon Fair on July 23, 24 and 25. Owing to the limited amount of land available and the large number of tractors entered, the demonstration was confined to an hour-and-a-half on each of the three days. On the first two days the tractors operated on what is known as the Park's farm, about two miles from the fair grounds, and on the third day on the Cox farm, where 92 acres were turned. The soil was much lighter than is found in most parts of the west, and for that reason perhaps less difficulty was encountered than would be met pulling an equal number of plows in heavy soil or gumbo. A good growth of weeds eight or ten inches high covered the land, but most of the outfits succeeded in covering them fairly well. On the first day the land was perfectly dry, scarcely any rain having fallen during the season. On the evening of July 23, however, a heavy downpour of rain of considerably over an inch, thoroughly soaked the land. The result was that on the succeeding days the soil was rather soft and on one portion of the Park's farm where a grade had to be negotiated the tractors were put to a real test. Less difficulty was encountered with the tractors, however, than with the plows, which it was difficult to keep clean. Some patches of twitch grass gave the most difficulty, the tendency being for the gangs to choke up entirely. A large number of farmers took advantage of the demonstration to see the tractors in operation, even on the third day, when a light rain set in before the plowing was completed.

The event was not a competition but the demonstration. No official records were taken except that Professor J. McGregor Smith, of the Saskatoon College, and Professor L. J. Smith, of the Manitoba Agricultural College took tests of the fuel used. All but two or three of the tractors used burnt kerosene, and no trouble was experienced in securing sufficient power. All the different types of tractors on the market were in evidence, including the two-wheel direct hitch, the caterpillar, the drum, the bullwheel and the regular four-wheel type, with two drive wheels. All the plows in operation were of the automatic, self-lift make so that the outfits could be handled by one man. Most of the plows had two, three or four bottoms, though one outfit pulling five bottoms was in action. The illustration on the opposite page, though it does not contain views of more than half the outfits which were in the demonstration, gives a fair idea of the variety of makes and types of tractors which were entered.

The following is a list of the firms having tractors entered in the demonstration together with the horse-power of the machines used and the number of plows pulled:—

Name of Firm	H. P.	No. of Plows Pulled
Advance-Rumely Co.	14-28	4
Advance-Rumely Co.	10-20	3
Anglo-Canadian Engineering Co.	9-18	2
Belcher and Wodlinger	6	2
Canadian Avery Co.	18-36	4
Canadian Avery Co.	12-25	3
Canadian Avery Co.	8-16	2
Canadian Avery Co.	5-10	1
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.	15-25	3
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	9-18	2
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	10-20	3
Cushman Motor Works	10-22	3
N. J. Dineen Co.	16	4
Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.	12-20	3
Ford Motor Co.	11-22	2
General Utilities Co.	12-25	3
General Utilities Co.	—	2
Gilson Mfg. Co.	15-30	3
Goold, Shapley & Muir	15-30	5
Goold, Shapley & Muir	12-24	3
Goold, Shapley & Muir	12-24	3
Gray Tractor Co.	18-36	4
Gulibaults' Limited	12-20	3
Happy Farmer Tractor Co.	16-27	4
Happy Farmer Tractor Co.	12-24	3
Hart-Parr Co.	30	4
International Harvester Co.	10-20	3
International Harvester Co.	10-20	3
International Harvester Co.	15-30	4
H. A. Jones	12-20	3
Massey-Harris Co.	12-25	3
Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.	16-30	4
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.	15	4
Northern Implement Co.	15-30	4
Northern Implement Co.	13-30	3
Sawyer-Massey Co.	17-34	5
Sawyer-Massey Co.	11-22	3
Turner Tractor Sales Co.	18-30	3

Name of Firm	H.P.	No. of Plows Pulled
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor Co.	12-25	3
Waterloo Mfg. Co.	12-20	3
Waterloo Mfg. Co.	9-16	2
Western Canada Auto Tractor Co.	—	2
White, Geo. & Sons	13-27	4
Western Tractor Sales Co.	16-24	4

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Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers.

Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

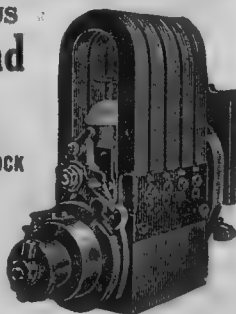
Birnie Lumber & Coal Co. Ltd.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS
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THE FAMOUS
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Swiss
HIGH TENSION

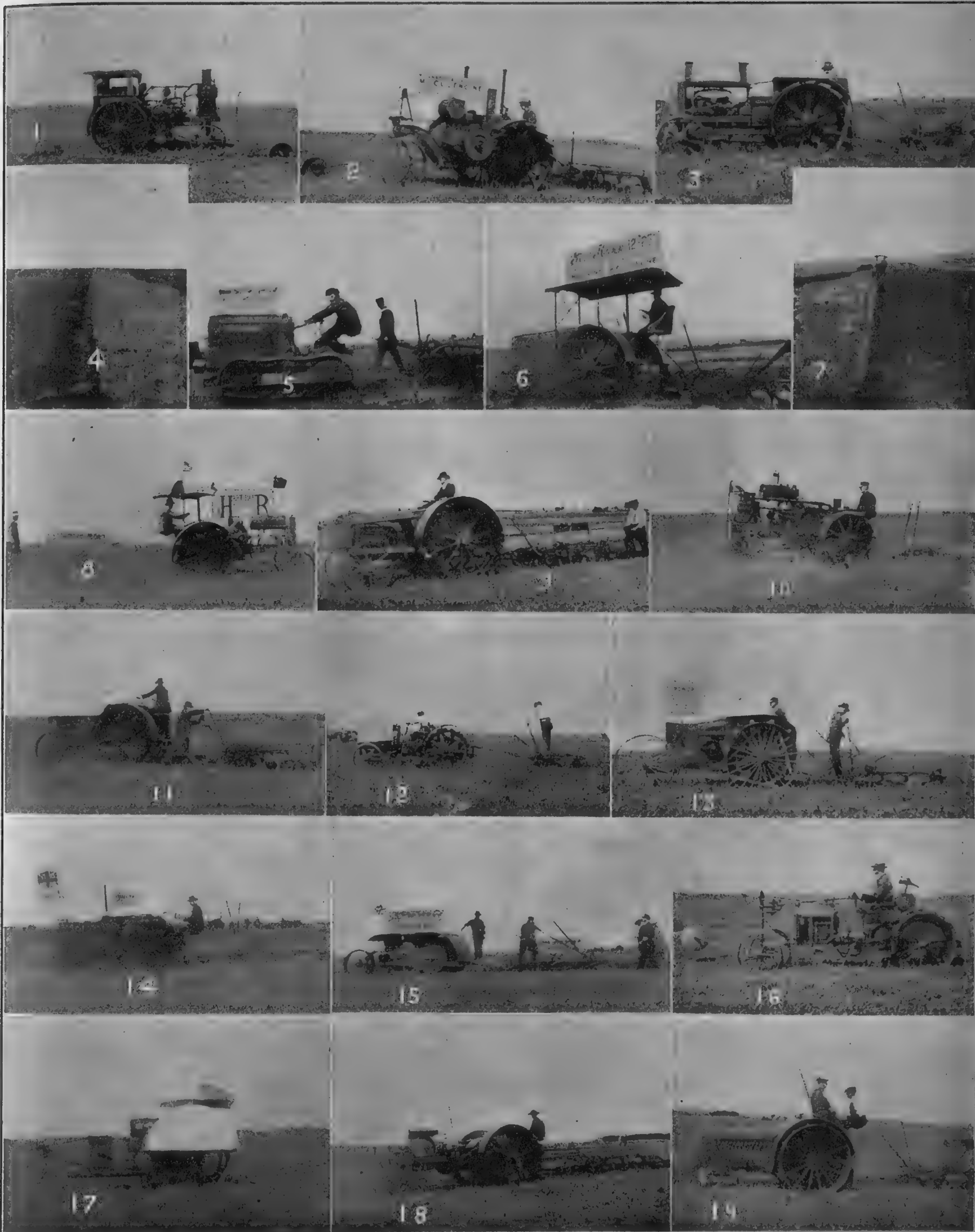
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At the Brandon Tractor Demonstration



Seventeen of the 44 Tractors entered in the Brandon Tractor Demonstration. 1.—Avery 8-36; 2.—International 10-20; 3.—Goeld Shapley & Muir 12-24; 4.—Some of the good work done on the Park's farm; 5.—Cleveland 12-24; 6.—Port Huron 12-25; 7.—A straight furrow, with weeds well covered on the Cox farm; 8.—Hart Parr 13-30; 9.—Atlas Tractor 16-26; 10.—Avery 8-16; 11.—Gilson 16-30; 12.—Nilson 12-24; 13.—Massey-Harris 12-25; 14.—Case 10-20; 15.—Gray 16-36; 16.—Avery 5-10; 17.—Happy Farmer 16-27; 18.—Minneapolis Farm Motor 16-30; 19.—Twin City 18-30.

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**Plowed 250 acres.
Disced 500 acres.
Shelled 25,000 bu. of corn.
Cut 170 acres oats in 4½ days.
Threshed 400 acres in 12 days.
—and not one cent for repairs.**

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Model C-12-20

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The Real All-Purpose Tractor

With the Famous Friction Drive

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Seven Speeds forward or reverse with one lever and without disconnecting the power.

Rock Island Farm Tools

include Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc.

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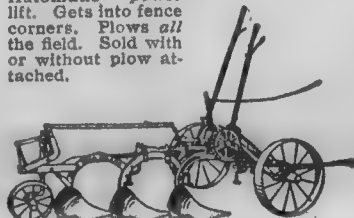
Heider Tractors are backed by 10 years' successful service in all parts of the country and 63 years of building Rock Island Farm tools. We have branch houses, distributors and dealers near you for prompt service.

Manufactured by ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Ill.
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Model "D" 9-16 H. P.

with Rock Island No. 9 Plow attached. The time and work saver in plowing. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plow. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners. Plows all the field. Sold with or without plow attached.



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and get the best results behind your tractor. The famous Rock Island "CTX" bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. Front furrow wheel lift. Extra high clearance. Built of extra strength material and heavily braced 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" bottoms. Send for our catalog showing Rock Island Tractor Plows.



One of These Cars Must Wait!

Railroads cannot haul both at once. Don't let this situation happen. It is unnecessary. If the farmers who have usually waited till after Harvest before hauling their coal do so this summer they will go cold this winter. This is the authoritative statement of all railroads.

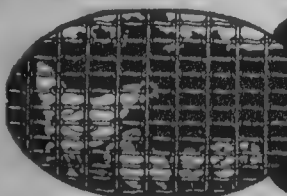
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A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. The Benwell-Hexie Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



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Field

Dry Farming Practices

IN discussing the principles of dry farming at the irrigation convention held at Nelson, B.C., Hon. W. R. Motherwell spoke in part as follows:—

"The practice of stubble burning and stubble farming, sound enough in some localities and for a time, has about had its day and should be permitted to pass quietly into history. There is no question that the burning of stubble together with all top fibrous matter, for the past 25 or 30 years has had much to do with the soils gradual increasing tendency to drift. On the other hand, sowing on stubble, especially on poor stubble, has had the effect of encouraging and establishing perennial weeds, such as quack and similarly rooted grasses, thistles, dandelions, poverty weeds, etc., until they have become a positive and growing menace to the most approved dry farming practices."

"Although fully 80 per cent. of Saskatchewan's open plains wheat has suffered severely from drought this season, it is generally admitted that the 'cow country,' or more recent pre-emption area suffers in this respect more frequently and more acutely than the remainder of the province. In view of this, it would appear advisable to try out at least a portion of one's farm in the west and south-west country, by summerfallowing every other year, instead of once in three years or not at all as is the custom with some. The fact that this dry area in 1915 not only made a record crop yield for Canada but for the world, proves that it is highly productive when given a chance. But the phenomenal, though occasional productivity tempts many to gamble on its early recurrence with the result that when a dry year comes instead, crop failure is the inevitable result on lands where a sufficient store of moisture has not been laid by—not for a 'rainy day' but for a dry day. In districts where early autumn frosts occur the problem is more complex and this additional factor must there be taken into account."

"During the present summer the open plain irrigator and dry farmer of the Canadian West have been fighting dry weather, without reserves of either moisture or men, with the result that much of our field agriculture has been figurately driven temporarily across the Marne. Let us, however, as Allies, unite our field forces under a common leader and with a common end in view, and by methods of better and saner farming, drive the more acute features of that old dragon, 'drouth' beyond our borders for ever."

Growing Timothy Seed

While the growing of timothy for seed is as yet a new venture for many farmers, it is now becoming known in the Innisfail, Red Deer and Pincher Creek districts, as one of the most profitable and safest crops to raise and the easiest money-maker. The growing of this seed can be recommended on all of the heavy black soil anywhere in Alberta, but particularly in districts where the rainfall is unusually heavy. Some suggestions of how to operate for best results may be offered. First remember that Alberta is particularly adapted to it. There is just as much difference in the size and plumpness of the seed grown here and in the East, as there is in the oats; therefore, the demand for Alberta seed, both for home use and for export, will continue to grow. There has been a vast improvement in the process of cleaning and threshing of the seed since three years ago, when Ottawa reported our seed as too weedy for seeding. This year fully 75 per cent. of Alberta seed will, under the Seed Control Act, grade number one and the out-put will be about 75 cars.

Timothy growing may be continued for many years on the same soil with excellent results. Have a disk harrow sharpened well, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in the spring, two or three inches, give the old timothy field a good disking—don't be afraid of spoiling it—then harrow it to make it level for cutting. This will thin it out

and cultivate the remaining plants so as to increase the yield, the heads will be much longer and yield heavier with a better quality of seed. After cutting the crop, plow the field as early as possible in August, cultivate it well and seed it at once, with about four pounds of good clean seed per acre. The action of the sun on the black soil for the remainder of the summer is quite equal to summerfallow. Then you are finished seeding for three years. The first year should yield three tons of hay per acre—which will yield from 10 to 15 bushels of seed per acre. The second year the yield will be not quite so much. The third year rise again. The farmer should not overlook the fact that he can increase a timothy yield from 25 to 50 per cent. by putting on manure on timothy sod.

Cutting, harvesting, threshing and curing the hay are important factors. About 10 to 12 days after timothy is in the second blossom, or when it has a brown color, cut with a binder low enough to get all the hay. Put in stook and only leave it there until cured—about a week in good weather. Then stack and leave it in stack from two to four weeks. If you can get a machine to thresh it while it is in the sweat or tough condition, this will help to retain the hull and give number one grade. When threshing do not blow the threshed hay out in a straw pile, but have it properly stacked. Take a barrel of water and stir 50 pounds of salt in it. Put in a pail full on every half load and this will settle the stack down, bring a brightness to the hay and make it palatable and digestible so that either horses or cattle will eat it.

Threshing properly has been a great problem though it has been improved very greatly by a few men who have taken pains with it and given it some study. There is still much to be learned. From the present inquiry we have for the large grained, high quality seed, such as we have exported, we feel assured that there will be an unlimited demand, and if the hay is properly handled, there will also be a good demand for all of the threshed hay, and at any rate, it will be all feed for the cattle. We would also ask more farmers to grow brome grass seed, as we have to import it each year at a high price. —J. J. Murray, Alta.

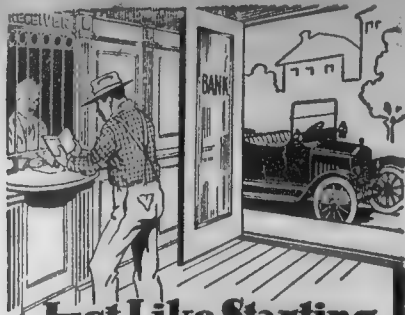
Rape on Summerfallow

Q.—Would it be advisable to sow rape on summerfallow to provide fall pasture for cattle? How should it be sown and at what rate per acre?—Subscriber.

A.—This is a practice that can be followed to good advantage in districts where there are no perennial or winter annual weeds, in that most of the annual weeds will have been killed before the rape is sown or will be killed by the fall frosts before they have had time to ripen. The succeeding crop of wheat, however, on rape land, will not be as heavy as a bare summerfallow, but when the value of the rape for pasture is considered, it is probable that this will be the most profitable procedure.

The rape can be sown as late as August 1 and give excellent pasture in the fall. If the season is sufficiently moist it can be sown as late as September 1. Under favorable weather and soil conditions it may be pastured in about five weeks. For late fall pasture it will give better results than most annual crops in that it will stand quite a heavy frost without suffering any appreciable injury.

The seed may be sown in broadcast or in rows. When sown broadcast early in the season it will require about four pounds of seed per acre. The later sown crops should be put on somewhat heavier. When sown in rows less than four pounds of seed may be used; the quantity is affected by the space between the rows. The rows may be 30 inches apart, which will allow the inter-tilling if this is necessary. Sowing in rows is to be preferred to broadcast, because there is a greater proportion of leaf to stem; it makes more rapid and vigorous growth. There is less waste when pastured as the animals generally



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Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.

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walk between the rows and do not trample down as many plants as when sown broadcast; it permits intertillage, which ensures the conservation of moisture in dry seasons and destruction of weeds. In pasturing cattle and sheep, care should be taken to prevent bloating. They should never be allowed to enter the field when very hungry, nor when the rape is wet from dew, rain, or frost. Once they become accustomed to the feed, however, they can have access to the field at all times without any danger from the former source.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

College Exhibit at Brandon

One of the features of the Brandon Fair was the demonstration staged in the agricultural building by the Manitoba Agricultural College. The field husbandry department had a splendid demonstration of the methods which can be adopted to prevent soil drifting. Five plots of light soil secured near Brandon were laid out, with strong electric fans to supply the currents of air. In the first plot the soil was perfectly dry and finely pulverized with the result that it drifted badly. The second plot showed how drifting can be prevented by having the surface in a lumpy condition. The next plot, on which a stand of grain about three inches high growing showed the advantage of a cover crop sown in the fall. The next plot was composed of tame grass sod, and the last of soil filled with the root fibre of tame grasses, which entirely prevented soil drifting.

Professor Herner, of the poultry department, had an interesting exhibit which attracted much attention. Two incubators with the hatches just coming out of the shells were in view, also a hover under which several hundred young chicks were starting out in life. The horticultural department had an exhibit including a demonstration of the various potato diseases prevalent in the West, while the science department had a display of the apparatus used in their laboratories. The household science department demonstrated the comparative value of different kinds of foods and the dairy department conducted a demonstration in the manufacture of home-made soft cheese and other dairy products. Representatives of the departments, including the publications branch of the department of agriculture, were on hand giving information and handing out literature covering every phase of agriculture work.

White Tip, Wind Whipping

Many samples of injured wheat are sent in, in which there is no specific disease or insect trouble, simply wind whipping and white tip. Leaves are very easily injured. If you hit wheat with a switch, you will seriously injure the leaves which you hit. It might be expected, therefore, that the constant whipping of our strong winds produces a serious effect upon the leaves. Fortunately, wheat largely recovers from wind-whipping, although in many cases the plant is delayed by such injury.

White tip is more general and more serious. Any farmer who carefully observes wheat bursting the shot blade is as likely to find the cause of white tip as anyone. Some beardless heads of Marquis and Fife are often trapped in the shot blade and forced to back out the side. This mechanical pinching of the tip of the head is sufficient to cause white tip by preventing sap circulation; or the sudden flicking of the wheat tip from the shot blade may cause sun scald or sterility of the tip. As there is much white tip this year, despite the grey days we had during the bursting of the shot blade, it would seem that white tip is not always due to sun scald, and, perhaps, more often to the pinching of the tip in the shot blade, or perhaps it is due to the effect of drying winds upon the tender tip. I have never been able to associate white tip with alkaline spots or ground causes, but it would be well to take all these things into consideration. Do the bearded wheats white tip as much as beardless wheats? — Prof. Jackson, M.A.C.

The Gray Tractor

With the Wide Drive Drum

Did You See it at Brandon?

Despite the rain the Gray did its work perfectly, pulling four plows easily with power in reserve.

Every feature of the Gray is high-class—built for wear, strength and service. Its unique construction with the wide drum guarantees perfect traction and no ridging or packing of soil.

Special Gray Features

Turns in small radius and yet it has no differential—this takes away half your tractor troubles. Has three-point suspension frame. The only tractor with the side arm hitch. All working parts are covered and run in oil. Waukasha four-cylinder motor. Timken and Hyatt Roller Bearings—everything of the highest standard. Weight 6,200 pounds.



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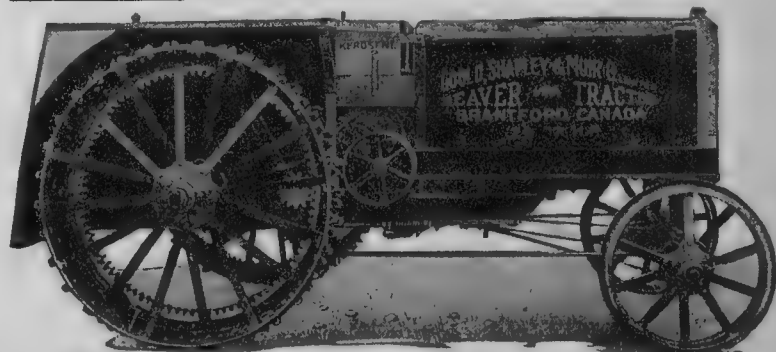
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The genuineness of the Beaver Tractor is unquestionable. We've built Tractors in Canada for 10 years and we give an absolute guarantee with each one. The Beaver, one of our most popular small machines, has gained its popularity by its many good features. It is dependable, economical and so simple in construction and operation that a boy can handle it nicely. The Beaver operates on Kerosene—has a Perfect Kerosene Burner. Has 7 speeds forward and 7 reverse. Will back up to a load one-quarter inch at a time. Has special heavy duty, four-cylinder large size Waukasha Motor. Has large wide road wheels and the construction allows the wheels on one side to run in the furrow when plowing. No extra steering device needed. Has special heavy internal road gears and pinions driven from both sides. Will not lift up in front no matter how heavy the load. Has automobile type steering device, and has many other good features, all fully described in our catalogue. It's a Tractor you will be proud to own.

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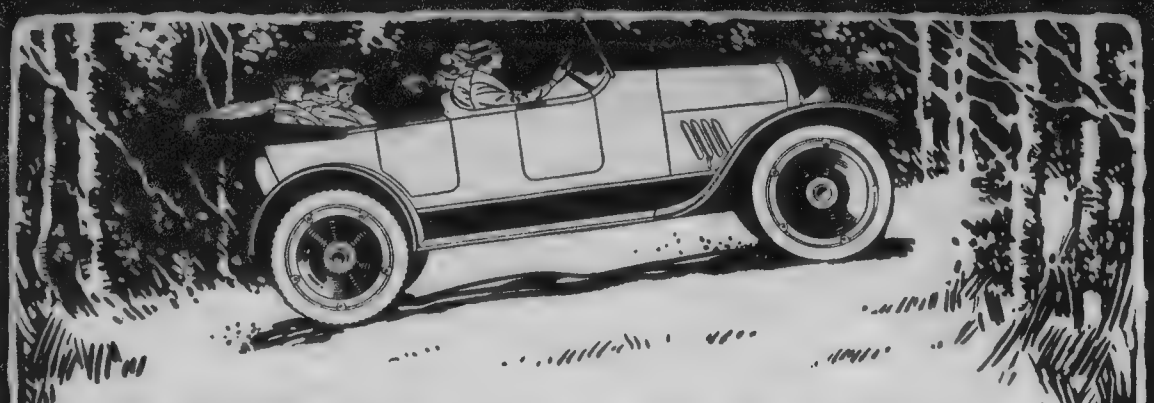
We also manufacture The Ideal Junior 12-24 Two-Cylinder and 15-30 Two-Cylinder Tractors, and a full line of Gas, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Steel Saw Frames, etc.



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HILLS have no terrors for those who drive Briscoe Cars. Where others have to shift gears, the man in a Briscoe goes right along "on high." Benjamin Briscoe built the half-million-dollar Briscoe Motor to stand every test a motor could be put to. It has stood them. And the rest of the car is built like the motor—built for service.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, Limited,
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Touring Car - \$1,225
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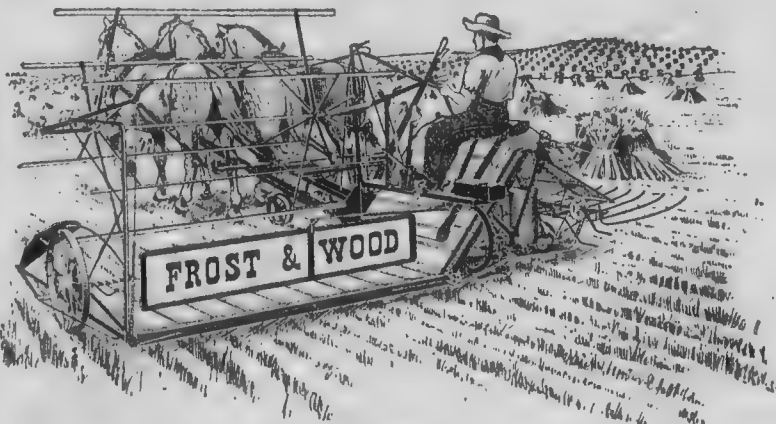
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With a light harvest in sight in some districts the need for the right Binder is more than ever imperative

THE Frost and Wood Binder



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 Shafts, rollers, etc., run perfectly true—no binding or cramping—
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An extra-wide adjustment of reel—handles tangled or short crops better than any other binder.
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 Square turn pole truck saves grain at corners.
 Sure-tying knottor, and binding attachment that makes well shaped sheaves.

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GAUGE

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Lessons of an Adverse Season

Continued from Page 7

should be done, and then done quickly, the surface packer following the seeder as closely as possible. It is not necessary to harrow until the grain is beginning to show through the ground, when this is done the soil will not drift so easily as if harrowed behind the packer.

No seed ought to be sown at the end of March, or earlier than April 15, more especially in the southern districts when seeding might well be delayed later than this time. Where the harvest comes sooner than later districts considerable areas were seeded this spring early in April, and by the middle of April fields were showing green. There is no advantage, as one can expect a set-back by spring frost or drought at a time when the crop needs moisture. Grain seeded around the 20th, or even up to the end of April, does not get above the ground until well into May, and is not so far advanced if droughty conditions prevail. Drought checks the growth, and the crop is at a stand-still more or less until moisture falls. We can trace many crop failures not so much to want of rain or special frosts as to early seeding, providing there is some moisture in the soil to start the seed on its way and conditions are not aggravated by spring frost, drought, or drifting winds following on each other. When seeded too soon crops are sure to suffer, if these conditions prevail, and they do prevail more or less, following an early spring. By seeding two or three weeks later than was the case this year they would have missed the early spring frosts, drifting winds would not have had so bad effect, and drought would not have had so serious an effect. There is nothing the matter with seeding early in April providing abundant rain falls in good time, but we cannot expect much rain until June, and we can expect drought up to this time, as well as set-back to the crop by frosts.

Respecting conditions on my own farm, they are very satisfactory with the prospect of a fine crop. Owing to circumstances no grain was seeded until May 1, and some wheat on fallow May 8. Some of the last sown is breast high, a good stand, and headed out fully. Owing to the late seeding, the crop missed the several spring frosts and was not so far advanced at the time drought set in. As the grain was not frozen down, the winds did not have any effect.

Regarding 1919, there are prospects of a bumper crop. There are considerable areas broken up, also fields that did not produce any crop, and there is a possibility of more abundant rainfall, which follows any season where the fields did not produce a crop. This season it would be good practice to keep the cultivator going shallow to keep down any growth, instead of plowing, and without any desire to pose as a prophet I am confident that 1919 may be a record season for the biggest crop we have yet produced in any season.

Dr. McGilvray Goes East

Dr. C. D. McGilvray, chief veterinary inspector for the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, has resigned to become principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.



Dr. McGilvray.

The western provinces are sorry to lose the services of such a man as Dr. McGilvray, but at the same time appreciate the fact that as head of the largest institution of its kind in the Dominion he is leaving for a larger field of services in the interest of livestock. The readers of The Guide have come to know and to appreciate the ability of Dr. McGilvray as he has been a liberal contributor to its columns during the past few years. The Ontario government is to be congratulated on securing a man of the calibre of Dr. McGilvray to take up such important work in Toronto. He will assume his new duties in September.

Whatever the Make

or type of your automobile, tractor, gas engine, etc., you can get a set of genuine McQuay-Norris **Leak-Proof** Piston Rings of exact dimensions. They increase power and lower operating expense.

Don't Take Chances

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LEAK-PROOF
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Each and every one accurately gauged to one-thousandth of an inch. Made in all sizes, also in over-sizes, both widths and diameters. All garage and repair men can give you immediate service on them. If you have any difficulty getting them, write us, we'll see you are supplied.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

"To Have and to Hold Power," the standard handbook on gas engine compression. Every farmer who runs an automobile, engine, tractor, etc., ought to have it.

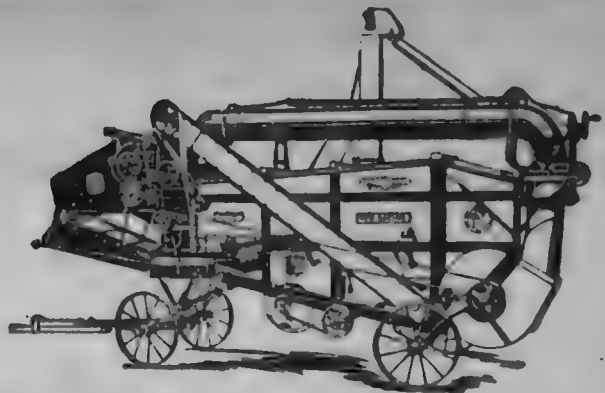


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IN THESE critical times you cannot afford to lose the price of an individual threshing machine outfit while waiting for your date with the thresherman. Take things in your own hands.

A New Racine outfit makes every farmer his own thresherman. You can thresh as soon as your grain is seasoned, market the grain when the price is right, and get your fall plowing out of the way that much sooner, when you own a New Racine thresher. Yes, and save money on the threshing and help besides.

The 20 x 32 New Racine thresher is just the right size for the average individual farmer. It can be operated with a light kerosene tractor, and will thresh 30 to 60 bushels of wheat an hour. For the man who needs a larger machine, there is the 24 x 40.

For information about details of construction, quality of work, steadiness of operation, special equipment, or any other mechanical point, see the McCormick dealer, or, write to the nearest branch house address below. No modern threshing outfit is quite complete until it includes a Mogul, Titan or International Kerosene Tractor. Ask us about these, too.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
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Dependable Spark Plugs

The Champion "O" Plug has been developed for and is exclusive factory equipment in all new Overland motors—it is the plug that gets the most out of each gallon of gasoline and helps to maintain an economy in operation that has made the name of Overland the "by-word" for efficient motor service.

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Look for the name "CHAMPION" on the porcelain. It guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

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of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ont.

Champion "O"
For Overland Cars
Price, \$1.00



Heavy Fields at Brandon Proved to Hundreds of Farmers the Power of the

HART-PARR TRACTOR

Prompt
Delivery
Guaranteed



KEROSENE BURNING

Pulled Four Bottoms the first day, and Three on High Gear after the heavy rainstorm

The power of the Hart-Parr Tractor was demonstrated to the satisfaction of hundreds of farmers at the Brandon Fair. It had no trouble at all to pull three bottoms seven inches deep under conditions that farmers agreed made for a severe test.

It Has Reserve Power for Hard Spots, Heavy Soil and Hard Work

The Dray Kerosene Shunt is an exclusive feature with the Hart-Parr that enables it to develop more power than any other tractor its size, and more power than any other tractor for fuel consumed; this proves its fuel economy as well as its giant power.

Don't buy a tractor till you have learned all about the HART-PARR. Write today for full details.

Hart-Parr of Canada Limited

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FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

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It's Poor Business

We have secured another small allotment of
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6% Gold Bonds

Dated 1st July, 1918—Due 1st July, 1923.

PRICE: 96.86 and Interest, yielding 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Per Cent.

There is no sounder, more profitable and more popular Bond issue available. Can be purchased in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

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We buy and sell Bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

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D. F. Coyle, Superintendent of Western Provinces

To Farmers and Agriculturists

Have YOU a Savings Account in the HOME BANK OF CANADA?

We give special attention to your accounts and the services of our staff are at your disposal in connection with your business.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

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There is nothing mysterious about Banking although many people think so. Any phase of Banking not thoroughly understood will be gladly explained.

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MONEY TO LOAN

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Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortisation System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information apply to:—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr.
Alberta Branch:
EDMONTON, ALTA.



New Freight Rates

THE details of the freight rate increases as far as they affect western farmers, provided for by the recent order-in-council, and becoming effective on August 1, are as follows:—

Territory west of Fort William:—

Class Rates.—All class rates shall be increased 25 per cent. calculated on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Coal and Coke.—Rates to be increased in rates on these commodities are increased hereunder in eastern territory.

Stone (artificial and natural), building and monumental, except carved, lettered, polished, or traced.—By the addition of two cents per 100 pounds to the tariff in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases subsequently granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Stone, broken or crushed and ground, also sand and gravel.—By the addition of one per cent per 100 pounds to tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918; the increase since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Brick, except enameled or glazed.—By the addition of two cents per 100 pounds to the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Cement.—Two cents per 100 pounds.

Lime.—One-and-a-half cents per 100 pounds on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Lumber.—25 per cent., but not exceeding an increase of five cents per 100 pounds.

Grain to Lake Ports

Grain and grain products to Fort William and Port Arthur.—By the addition of the increases granted under the McAdoo order for similar mileages in adjacent American territory, to the rates in effect prior to March 15, 1918. Where more than one tariff of an American carrier in an adjacent state exists, the rate increase shall be that allowed on the lowest normal rate for the same or similar mileages in such contiguous territory under the McAdoo order; the increases since granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed. Provided that the rates on said products shall not be greater from the city of Edmonton than from the city of Calgary.

Grain and grain products between local points and to the Pacific coast.—By the addition of 25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of six cents per 100 pounds to tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and by disallowing the increases since made by the board of railway commissioners.

Livestock.—By the addition of 25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of seven cents per 100 pounds, where rates are published per 100 pounds, or \$15 per standard 36-foot ear, where rates are published per ear; increases to be to the tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Packing house products and fresh meats.—By the addition of 25 per cent. to the tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Sugar, Syrup and Molasses.—To be made on the basis and principle adopted hereunder for eastern territory:—

(b) Commodity rates not included in the foregoing list shall be increased 25 per cent., calculated on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, and the increases since authorized by the board of railway commissioners to be cancelled.

(c) In applying the increases prescribed in this section, the increased class rates applicable to like commodity descriptions and minimum weights between the same points are not to be exceeded.

Both East and West

Territories both east and west:—

Minimum charges:—

(a) After the increases hereunder

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up \$14,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.

Vice-President and Managing Director,

E. L. Pease.

General Manager, O. E. Neill.

Supervisor of Central Western Branches,
 Robert Campbell.

Thirty Branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Maritime Provinces—a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

For Accurate Information of

British Columbia

Farms, poultry, fruit and cattle ranches, also Vancouver homes. Write

Pemberton & Son

418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1887

To BUY a FARM To SELL a FARM To get an APPRAISAL on a FARM

Whether land is improved or unimproved, consult

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY Limited

(Controlled by the farmers' company, United Grain Growers Limited)

Widespread organization and policy of the company insures reliable information and fair dealing to both buyer and seller.

List your land at once if you want it sold.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.
 WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Sale, 10,000 Acres Mixed Farming Land

In parcels to suit purchasers. Largely poplar, easy clearing, close to settlement, proximity to railroad now building. Most suitable to cut into quarter or half-section farms. Settlers in district already doing considerable dairying and stock raising.

30,000 acres specially selected for cattle or sheep ranch, excellent location, good roads, railroad within five miles, easy inspection. Prefer to sell "en bloc" or several large parcels. We own Title in fee simple, no encumbrances. Correspondence invited, especially from cattle or sheep men or intending settlers looking for cheap, good land. Inspection of our lands is invited. Communicate direct with the owners, Lilhoet & Cariboo Land Company Limited, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

THE MONARCH LIFE

IS A GOOD COMPANY

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Apply:

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Every Time You Save--

\$50.00, \$100.00 or \$1000.00 buy a Victory Bond. Free of all Government taxation. Use coupon below.

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What would you suggest?

**SIMPSON,
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Union Trust Building
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Some Men

give "reasons" why they have not taken out Life Insurance. In nine cases out of ten these reasons are found to be mere excuses.

Life Insurance is a matter far too important to risk coming to false conclusions.

If you need information and advice, permit

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

to give the explanations you need.

Dept. "I."

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The Weyburn Security Bank

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H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Money to Loan

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**Lowest
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Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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Company
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made in class rates no rates shall be applied on any traffic moving under class rates lower than the amounts in cents per 100 pounds for the respective classes as follows:—

Classes 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Rates 24 21 18 15 12 11 9 10 10 7½

(b) The minimum charge on less than carload shipments shall be as provided in the Canadian freight classification, but in no case shall the charge on a single shipment be less than 50 cents.

(c) Class rates between eastern and western points.—That portion of the rate applicable to eastern territory to be increased 25 per cent., and that portion applicable to western territory, 25 per cent., based on the rate in effect prior to March 15, 1918. The advances subsequently allowed by the board in western territory shall be disallowed.

Commodities

Commodity rates between eastern and western points.—On that portion of the rate applicable to eastern territory, the appropriate increase granted hereunder for the commodity for local movement in western territory. The advances allowed by the board of railway commissioners in western territory, effective March 15, 1918, shall be disallowed.

(d) Import rates.—To be increased, subject, as a maximum to the lowest rates obtaining from Baltimore or any north Atlantic seaport in the United States to the same destinations, except that the rates from Halifax shall be increased so as to continue on the present relative basis.

Britain's War Expenditure

Ottawa, July 30.—According to cable advices received here, the British parliament is to be asked on Thursday to vote the biggest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war. This new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October only.

The vote of credit to be asked will be for £700,000,000, the previous highest having been £650,000,000, voted a year ago.

The war is costing the people of Great Britain the gigantic sum of \$34,930,000 per day or \$1,455,000 every hour, or nearly \$25,000 a minute, according to advices received from the British ministry of information by the director of public information here.

In a statement prepared by the Imperial authorities it is stated:—

"After nearly four years of exhausting war, Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her 'silver bullets' are being turned out by the hundred million and everyone is finding its billet. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increased strain which has been placed upon their shoulders and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured.

"Britain's national debt has increased during the war from \$3,225,000,000 to \$39,900,000,000, or in excess of 12 times over, and yet she is paying all—and much more than all—her debt charges out of current taxation, while the new taxation raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest accumulated on her war debt. The population of Germany is half as large again as that of Great Britain and for her largest war loan subscriptions of one shilling and upward were accepted, while in Britain the minimum subscription received was 15 shillings, yet the recorded number of subscribers to the Hun war loan was 5,279,000 against 5,289,000 to the British loan.

"The cost of living in Great Britain has risen enormously because of the war, until now the housewife can obtain only half the food she received for the same money in peace times. And yet, when the third British war loan was issued, cash applications for war savings certificates made by individuals too poor to subscribe the minimum sum of 15 shillings to the loan itself amounted to \$100,000,000.

"Before the war the people of Britain paid taxes amounting to approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year, today they are paying taxes to the tune of \$3,270,000,000 annually. In spite of this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of \$5,000,000,000—a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

"Great Britain is now spending \$9,305,000,000 a year on her army, her

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 12 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

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Head Office: WINNIPEG "PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

Mixed Farming Lands

THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

Estates Department

Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

50

THE FARMER'S NEED

Of Life Insurance is probably greater than that of any other business man. In the early stages of his career he is often struggling with a mortgage, and as he progresses he puts back what he earns into equipment in order to increase his production. Should anything happen, and he is not insured, the savings of years would be lost. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and this provides funds to immediately retire all outstanding obligations. On the other hand, if you survive the investment period, the proceeds provide a competence for your declining years.



THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$..... yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am years of age, and am (married) (single). Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name

Address

WE WANT The Farmer's Eye For This

A 2,500-acre property, more than half in crop. Will sell with our interest in fine growing crop for \$35.00 an acre.
An 800-acre farm, one-fourth in crop. Same offer at same price.
A 640-acre farm, one-fourth in crop. Same offer at \$30.00 per acre.
All have good buildings, good water, A1 soil, close to elevators and all in Red River Valley, where crops are magnificent.
Also 26,000 acres, en bloc, Winnipeg District, unimproved. A snap at \$15.00. Enquire at once.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

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346 Main Street WINNIPEG, Man.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

THRIFT is of vital importance, but alone it is not sufficient at the present stage in Canada's development. The money saved must be used for the production of new wealth in order that the growth of the country may be unhampered. The Bank of Hamilton assists and encourages increased production.

MAIN WINNIPEG OFFICE:—
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72-D F. E. KILVERT, Manager.



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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Main Office 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch: PORTAGE AVENUE, Opp. Eaton's

EST'D 1873

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

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Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

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navy, her air services and her munitions factories and supplies, but despite this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to her poorer allies, amounting to an aggregate of \$8,160,000,000.

"Although she is spending more every day at the present time than she did in two weeks prior to the war, Great Britain's credit remains unshaken; despite the sea-pirates of Germany, her ships and commerce still go and come across the ocean, and she is ready to spend her last shilling in safeguarding the security of the world from the unspeakable Hun."

P.R. in Great Britain

The Proportional Representation Society, with headquarters in London, England, has issued a statement on the progress of proportional representation in Great Britain and on the prospects for still further advancement in the early future. The statement, in part, is as follows:—

"This idea of fairness in representation is finding increasing acceptance. During the war the government has found it necessary on three separate occasions to refer electoral and constitutional problems to conferences—the Speaker's conference, the Irish convention and Lord Bryce's committee. Each was made as fairly representative as possible of all parties; each had to consider what was the best method of electing a representative assembly; each reported in favor of proportional representation as, at least, a large factor in solving the problem. There could be no greater testimony to the soundness of the principle which the society advocates, and no greater assurance of its ultimate triumph."

"It is, indeed, the view of the committee that the position of proportional representation, in spite of the apparent set-back in the Commons, has been greatly advanced. It is now prominently established in practical politics. Its new position must be maintained and improved. Moreover, proportional representation was not wholly defeated. Under the new Act it will be used for university elections. The four Scottish universities have been grouped into one constituency and will return three members. These elections should afford a most valuable illustration of the practical working of proportional representation."

"As to the immediate future, the problems which must come before parliament place new and responsible tasks upon the society. If the recommendations of the Irish convention are adhered to; any new Home Rule bill should contain provisions for the use of proportional representation in all constituencies returning three or more members. Further, if, as has been foreshadowed, the bill is so framed as to fit in with a federal scheme for the United Kingdom, the best method of electing parliaments for England, Scotland and Wales may become a question of vital and immediate importance. Again, the possibility of a further consideration of the method of electing the Imperial parliament cannot be ruled out. There is considerable dissatisfaction as to the way in which the recommendations of the Speaker's conference, respecting the method of election, have been dealt with. No one can foreshadow what will happen between now and the next general election."

"Municipal and other local government elections have been in abeyance during the war. When they are resumed there will probably be a demand that all the seats on local councils shall be vacated. An excellent opportunity will then occur for pressing the value of proportional representation."

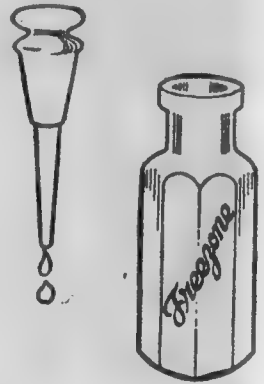
"Apart from these larger movements, there is a growing demand for the application of proportional representation to elections within trade unions and other bodies. There is an increasing number of candidates for official positions, and the single transferable vote is proving to be not only the fairest, but the most expeditious and the most economical method of conducting such elections. It obviates the need for a series of ballots, which expensive practice is still in vogue in many trade unions."

The Grain Growers' Guide

So Easy! Corns Lift Right Out

Doesn't Hurt at all and costs only few cents.

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

9.20 P.C. ON YOUR MONEY

Canada Steamship Lines 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock can be had to yield the above return, dividends quarterly. You can buy this stock and other good dividend-paying securities for cash, or under our

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Established 1889

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Market Square, St. John, N.B.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

With Wheat at \$2.21 Would You Sell at \$1.00—Not Likely

And yet your uninvested funds are worth 5½ per cent. to 7 per cent. in safe and convenient forms of investments, due to the same economic causes.

5½% Victory Bonds are an Example.

Before the war it would not be possible to obtain more than 3½ per cent. on an investment like this. Today they yield 5½ per cent.—a 65 per cent. advance.

Why not write us today and take advantage of the opportunity? We deliver bonds for purchase subject to inspection any bank at the following prices:—

\$1,000 costs	\$988.75
100 costs	98.87
100 costs	98.87
50 costs	49.45

and accrued interest.

Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks.

And remember, Victory Bonds are readily saleable and Free of Federal Income Tax.

If you have funds at 3 per cent. for which you have no immediate use, you can practically double your income from the date of your investment in Victory Bonds. Write us, therefore, today. Fill out and mail the coupon below. Address Dept. G.

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
Toronto General Trusts Building,
Toronto.

I have \$.....for investment.
Please send to.....Bank at.....
\$.....Victory Bonds due.....
(State 5, 10 or 20-year maturity)
as per your advertisement in.....
Name.....
Address.....G

Screenings

"When that bad boy threw stones at you why didn't you come and tell me, instead of throwing back at him?" asked the good little boy's gentle mother.

"Tell you?" answered the good little boy. "Why, you couldn't hit a barn door."

At a political meeting the speaker made a jest, and finding that his audience had missed the point, he said playfully:

"I had hoped that you would laugh at that."

Then from a remote corner of the hall, a plaintive voice broke the silence: "I laughed, Mister."

Then everybody did.



The squad of recruits was particularly dense and the sergeant got more and more exasperated. One man appeared quite incapable of telling his right hand from his left.

Said the sergeant at last, "Now, yer bloomin' idiot, hold yer hands in front of yer. Twist them one over the other. Stop! Now tell me which is yer left hand and which is yer right."

The recruit looked blankly at his hands for a moment.

"I'm blowed if I know," he said; "you have gone and mixed 'em up."

"Well, George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin'," George answered. And he continued to curry-comb a bay horse. "Me an' this here horse," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen year."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty, highly valued George, eh?"

"H'm!" said George, "the both of us took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the horse, but they just docked me."



A candidate who was stopping at one of the hotels in the West asked for some stationery, but was told they did not keep any. In an effort to find out the name of the hotel, he finally found an old negro who was sweeping the yard, and asked him the question:—

"Say, can you tell me the name of this hotel?"

The negro looked puzzled and scratched his head nervously and then remarked,

"No, sah, boss, I jest been wo'kin' heah a short time and I declare I don't know; but dese trav'ling men call it de Limit."

It happened at a little town in Saskatchewan. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there, watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George!" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."

More Power on Less Fuel

THE sharp rise in the price of fuel during the past few years is causing less worry.

Experienced tractor owners now know that the remedy lies in correct lubrication.

They have replaced the hit-or-miss use of oils with scientific lubrication. In the operation of their own tractors they have seen a marked drop in fuel and oil consumption.

In tests the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils has rarely failed to show a fuel saving of from 10% to 30%.

Oil consumption has been lowered in an even more remarkable way—generally from 30% to 80%.

Along with these savings has come a marked increase in power. Deeper plowing is possible; overheating becomes rare. Repairs are few and far between.

These results are matters of record.



New needs are rarely met by old remedies. Oils that "worked all right" on old-fashioned farm machinery have proved extravagant and dangerous on to-day's tractors.

Gargoyle Mobiloils meet the needs of the modern tractor with scientific exactness. That is now a commonly known fact.

It is plain to tractor manufacturers and they are trying to make it plain to their customers. Almost without exception they advise the use of Gargoyle Mobiloils as specified on the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Tractor Recommendations.

The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your make of tractor will save you money on oil, fuel and repairs. The power-difference will probably surprise you.

Write for correct Lubrication booklet containing complete Tractor Chart and other valuable data.

To Correctly Lubricate Your Automobile

There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that will exactly meet the lubricating requirements of your automobile. It is specified in the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for automobiles. Write for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," containing complete discussion of your automobile problems and troubles, and complete Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for automobiles, tractors, motorcycles and motorboat engines.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Correct TRACTOR LUBRICATION

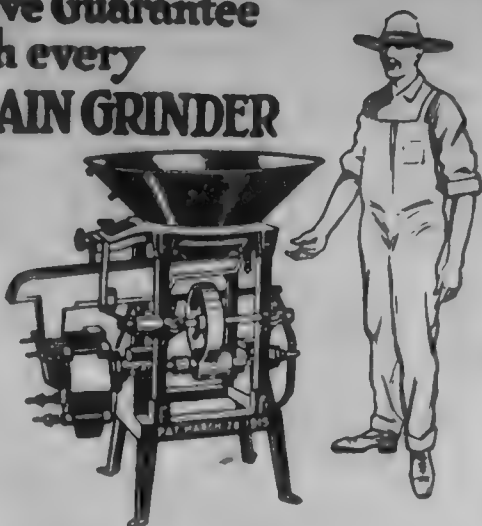
Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc.

TRACTORS	1916		1917		1918		1919	
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Albion (Square Turn)								
Alfa (Salmson)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
All Work								
Andrews								
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Autumn-Taylor								
(10-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery								
(8-10 HP)								
(Lansdale)								
Barnes Steel Mule								
Barnes Truck Pull	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Barnes								
Bog Roll								
Bog Roll								
Bower (City)								
Bushy (Indiana)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Indiana)(Giant Baby)								
(Ohio)								
Camp								
(8-15)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(10-20)								
(12-25)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(30-60)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cleveland								
Cummins Salmson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C O D								
Corn Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Crawling Trip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cummins-Brantingham (E B)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(E H 9-14)								
(Big Four)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Reeves)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Curtis Horns								
Curtis City	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Heavy Duty)								
Dallaway	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dale Pull (Ramley Co.)	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Davis Belt								
Davis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Duffy Farm	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Model B)								
Dyer Farm	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Elder	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Elt Campbell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Model 18)								
Eubank	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Empire Forty	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
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Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Engel								

**A Positive Guarantee
Goes with every
MRE GRAIN GRINDER
of money
back
if not
completely
satisfied.**



If the M-Re Grain Grinder does not give you better chop in less time and for less money you have only to return it and get your money back.

Could we possibly make a fairer or more generous offer? Over 1500 M-re Grain Grinders have already been sold with that guarantee and not a single one has ever been returned. Every one who has ever tried it has been enthusiastic about it.

The M-re is a Revolution

The M-re grinds with emery wheels instead of steel plates or discs. Steel plates slice the grain, while the M-re thoroughly grinds it to a fine powder. Its chop is as superior to that of the steel plate grinder as the electric light is to the oil lamp. There is simply no comparison. Then the M-re is the only grinder that will completely destroy wild weeds. The emery wheels can be dressed in a few minutes and be as good as new and they last three or

four times as long as the steel plates. Have one of these machines sent to you, put it to as thorough—as severe a test as you wish. If you are not more than pleased and satisfied with the results, simply say so and we will refund every penny of your money.

Made in 5 sizes—Send for free booklet illustrating and describing the wonderful M-re Grain Grinder, also sample of chop.

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PLESSISVILLE, P.Q.

THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Distributors to the Western Provinces

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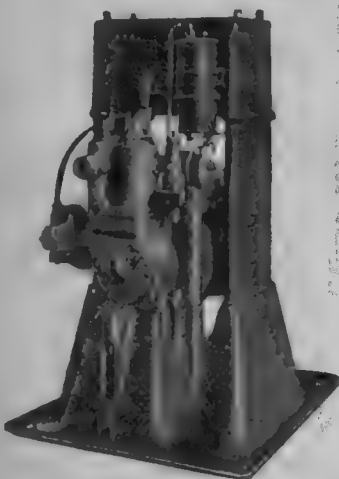
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AD. NO. 4

"Uni-Lectric" ? What Is It



A complete electric unit, generating 110 volts, 660 watts capacity.

Plenty of current for light and power. No batteries or belts.

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The same as used on modern automobiles, and can be started from as many points as desired.

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The Deeper Life

Keeping the Whistle

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

DURING the last three weeks I have been up and down a good deal of the C.P.R. main line from Winnipeg to Calgary with excursions north and south by train and automobile. This does not, of course, entitle one to speak with much authority on crop conditions in the country traversed. Rains, too, have fallen over parts of the west during the last few days which may have materially helped the situation, especially as far as feed is concerned. So perhaps the outcome is not going to be as serious for the southern parts of the prairie provinces as it seemed a fortnight ago. But with the drought in the south and the recent frosts in the north it seems certain that the season's returns will be very disappointing in large areas.

It has been painful to see the stunted growth or even the complete disappearance of the grain through the drifting winds. One consolation may be found in the way a year of crop failure is often followed by a bumper crop owing to the absence of the drain a good crop makes on the land. And the area of summerfallow this season will be in places unusually large. But to many farmers this season promises to be an acute disappointment, the more so as some of them had put all their available resources into as large an acreage as possible for both business and patriotic reasons.

And yet there are consolations even when the disappointment and the hardship are very great.

In a good year our great western provinces present a beautiful and gladsome spectacle in the vivid green of June or the golden glory of August. Perhaps the most pleasing sight of all is to see far as the eye can reach the yellow streaks standing thickly over the land to the horizon's verge.

The sight means good and comfort and a satisfactory reward to honest toil.

But perhaps to those who look down on us and our labors, our joys and our sorrows, with "larger, other eyes than ours," there may be an even more beautiful and inspiring sight, and that is a people taking disappointment and even privation cheerfully and courageously. And as far as my observation has gone during the last month, the spirit of the farmers has been fine.

A man owning a farm some five miles out from the town where I am staying, and which was being worked for him, took me out this evening to see a field which he had been told had been frosted. On the way out we inspected several fields of wheat. One, in which the wheat was in the dough stage, had apparently come through unhurt. In two others where the frost had caught the wheat in the blossom stage the heads were yellow and lifeless. We came at last to his own—a fine stand of 70 acres of well grown wheat and oats. A careful inspection revealed that of the 70 acres perhaps two were sufficiently advanced to have escaped. The rest was fit only to be cut for feed. But my friend's spirit was admirable. "Anyway," he remarked, as he returned from the inspection, "It'll make a fine lot of hay."

The farmer has had the reputation from time immemorial of being a grumbler. I remember as a child seeing in Punch the picture of a farmer and a friend surveying a fine meadow covered thickly with hay-cocks. The friend had remarked cheerfully on the fine summer they had had, and the perfect weather for haying, to which the farmer was represented as gloomily rejoicing, "Yes,

it is too bad. We shall have no more mouldy hay for the cows this year."

Well, the disappointment to the farmers of the West is peculiarly keen this year. They have spent more money than they ever spent before in putting in a large acreage. They were anticipating an extraordinary return. And now some of them will get nothing. Yet I have heard only one man complaining. Others like my friend are congratulating themselves on having some feed at any rate. Others are saying, well, it won't be long till we get another crop, and they are looking forward to a specially good one and on a maximum of summerfallow.

One man philosophical ly remarked to me that the pinch would not be altogether a misfortune.

"We needed a check. Some of us were finance

ing too swiftly, buying more land, new automobiles, and perhaps a piano on top of that, reckoning on 40 bushels to the acre and \$2.00 a bushel."

He thought too that men were going to have patience with each other and get the loss distributed. The banks, he thought, were going to show a different spirit towards the grain grower in difficulties than they had in the past. Generally, in the past, he said, they had jumped on the man in a tight place and taken anything he had as security. He believed this time they were going to show a leniency and consideration that would be very helpful.

So the widespread disappointment and loss may not prove after all a real misfortune.

If the Allies can be fed, and Mr. Hoover has given recently some very cheering assurances as to that, and with the lessening of the submarine peril Australia's 200,000,000 stored bushels of wheat may become available, perhaps what the Canadian West loses this season in money may be made up in the spiritual gains of courage, humility, and comradeship.

It is not the most prosperous that are the most kindly. Common trouble brings men and women together as hardly anything else will. The most wonderful comradeship the world has ever known is found to-day where there never was such hardship, danger, and suffering—in the trenches.

That is where, too, there is the most superhuman patience and cheerfulness.

Western Canada, that has been in danger of becoming intoxicated with its prosperity, has now a chance to show something at least of the spirit its sons have shown in the firing line.

And, perhaps, there are boys and girls to-day in the frost-parched districts of the south or the most frost-blighted districts of the north, who will always cherish as one of the most precious and inspiring memories of the old home just how their father and mother took the crop failure of 1918. They are going to fight the battles of life more bravely, and take its disappointments and dark days with a temper just for what they are seeing this disastrous summer.

I have heard a story of a man in Scotland who had retired on a very little competency and a comfortable house, who had unfortunately trusted his money to a friend who proved unworthy and who lost at last his money and his house. Meeting him one day walking whistling along the street, a friend expressed surprise, "Are you the man that has lost all?" "Yes," was the answer, "they have taken my house, and they have taken my siller, but I defy them to tak ma whusle."

There is a cheerfulness that is born of prosperity. That is not for all, nor is it of much value. There is a cheerfulness that is born of good health.



Dr. BLAND

That, too, is not for all, nor very reliable. The only sure spring of cheerfulness and hope is where the old Hebrew prophet found it, "Though the fig tree shall not blossom, and there shall be no fruit on the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the field shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls, yet my soul shall rejoice in God, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

The Back-to-the-Lander

Continued from Page 9


movement will come until we have had what will practically mean revolution.

Your final question, "What would be a wise policy for the government to adopt in this crisis?" is very flattering to me and I appreciate the compliment. You apparently think that my experience of farming should enable me to figure it out as I might have figured out a production and selling policy for your manufacturing business in other days. But there is a difference. The task of making the world safe for democracy will almost inevitably settle down to the very prosy business of seeing that democracy gets three square meals a day. Outside of winning the war, that is the biggest problem before the world and winning the war may finally depend on it. While I shall not presume to formulate a policy for so comprehensive a need there is one suggestion that I have to offer. My own experience has convinced me that farming is above all a home-making occupation. Almost any man can make a home for himself and family on the land, though few can make farming a really attractive business proposition. Attempts to organize farming companies and make it a form of Big Business would probably fail and, if successful, might lead to disastrous results. A Roman historian said: "The great estates destroyed Rome" and I incline to the belief that great corporations engaged in farming would have the same effect in any modern country. They could succeed only by changing the men on the land from independent land-owners to day-laborers. This would probably put a stop to all agricultural progress. The great land-owners of Rome were able to use only the strongest and crudest kind of implements because the slaves would break them in order to delay the work and make their labor lighter. I have heard practically the same complaint from rich men who have tried to farm on a large scale with hired help. Lacking a personal interest in the machinery they were using the workers allowed it to get out of repair and be broken. So the indications are that the world's food needs will be met most successfully by establishing on the land a class of men who will own their farms and implements.

Food Problem Coming

In the present crisis, it is well to remember that Canada and all the new world was settled by men who were anxious to establish homes for themselves. Home-making was the policy of the pioneers and it would probably be the wisest policy for us today. Let the government see to it that farming is the occupation that will make it easiest for men to establish comfortable homes for themselves and families and the food question will take care of itself. The surplus produced by the home-makers will feed the cities and stimulate city industries to the point required by the development of the country. The present food shortage is not entirely due to the war. Observers of economic tendencies were predicting it long before war was declared and the havoc of war has made a solution of the problem imperative. Even when peace is declared the need of food production will probably be much more urgent than it is now, for the rationing that is now being submitted to, will then become intolerable. The convalescence of humanity will be long and painful and national strength will not be restored until men learn with Job that "As for bread, it cometh from the earth." From now on the slogan of the nations should be,

First to the field,
First to be healed.




It's a Davis cigar!

Noblemen

15¢ CIGAR

A masterpiece of the cigar-maker's craft. Have you smoked a "Noblemen" lately?—a cigar that is rich and thoroughly satisfying, without being "heavy". Made from a uniform blend of tobacco stored and matured by natural processes for many months.

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OSHAWA, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES. DEALERS EVERYWHERE



E-6-63

The Country Homemakers

Brandon Exhibition

THE 1918 Brandon Fair is now a matter of history. There were two features of that fair which made it specially different from the fairs of previous years. We hope those two features are the beginning of many similar good things to come at subsequent fairs. Those two features were the Agricultural College exhibit and the exhibit of the Department of Health of Manitoba. Those who have seen health exhibits elsewhere say that the Department of Health of Manitoba has gathered together one of the best exhibits in America. It occupied an entire building, and was visited by large numbers of people during the fair. The nurses in charge were specially pleased with the interest manifested in the enquiries for information.

The centre of the building which was enclosed by a neat fence was given over to the articles needed in the care of the baby. There were exhibits showing the correct clothing for baby; the right kind of cots, both for indoor and outdoor sleeping; the articles for baby's bath, and for the preparation of baby's food. A refrigerator for baby's food was shown as well as an easily-constructed ice-box. The instructions for the ice-box may be secured at any time from Dr. Stewart Fraser, at the provincial department of health in Winnipeg. In this space was a table which included all kinds of baby-killers in its display. The baby-killers were such things as soothing syrups, ill-constructed feeding bottles, flies, colored candies, etc. The walls of the building were covered with posters dealing with various health problems. A space was allotted to communicable diseases. The posters showed the danger of needless exposure, of lack of care, of dirt, bad water supply, etc. Another space was allotted to the patent medicine fake. An analysis of the medicines showed that many of the remedies so commonly used and advertised in Canadian papers contained large quantities of drugs and alcohol. A table showing the amount of alcohol different preparations contained placed beer with four-and-a-half per cent. at the top of the list as containing less alcohol than the other medicines. Some medicines contained as much as 25 per cent. alcohol. Any one who saw this exhibit would have grave doubts before again using patent medicines. An interesting part of this exhibit, too, were the methods of obtaining for advertising purposes testimonials of medicines. Many of the testimonials used in advertising are being printed today after the writer has died of the disease of which he was supposed to be cured. The testimonials used in advertising would bear careful investigation before being accepted as authentic.

Other wall spaces were given over to tuberculosis, how spread, its care and prevention, etc.; pure food and water, mental hygiene, oral and dental hygiene, health inspection of schools (specially good), the house-fly, pure milk, typhoid fever, etc. At the back of the main room a temporary room was constructed for a child-welfare station. Here, mothers might have their babies weighed and measured, and the nurses were glad and ready to give any advice or help to mothers which they needed. The beautifully white and sanitary furniture in the exhibit belongs to the new child-welfare station which the department of health is establishing in Brandon. This welfare station is to be the most modern in

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Canada and will be open for use next week. Country women should remember that this welfare station is for their use too.

Agricultural College Exhibit

Specially interesting and instructive was the exhibit of the Manitoba Agricultural College. It marks a new era in fair management, an era which women heartily welcome. Those in charge of the exhibit were besieged by eager questioners, and the women who saw the exhibit went home with a much more personal interest in the college than they had hitherto. Miss Kelso, who is professor of household economics at the college was in charge of that branch of the college work. Two of the senior-year girls were assisting her. They demonstrated various branches of kitchen craft, baking, cooking and canning. Various labor-saving devices were shown as part of the exhibit. During the demonstrations those in charge gave very valuable explanations and instructions. During the canning demonstrations this particular corner of the fair was one of the most import-

The wall was covered with posters outlining the care and feeding poultry should receive. An interesting part of the poster display was that given over to comparison of well-bred poultry and mongrel poultry. Altogether, the college exhibit was an excellent one. It was the kind of exhibit that will do much to awaken the profession's consciousness among farm men and women.

Organized Sport

The girls in Manitoba are real sports. This year in many parts of the province they have organized baseball teams and had one of the best summer's sport they ever had. The organization of teams led to the larger organization, the league. In parts of southern Manitoba league games were well planned and carried out completely. It wasn't our privilege to see a league game but frequently we saw the girls practicing, and the baseball they played was a credit to them. The automobile has greatly facilitated the league idea. The league organization seems to be particularly good for girls in small towns and the country where comradeship with girls of other communities is not always possible. On one line of railway in that part of Manitoba the girls in each town knew the girls in the other towns. Their acquaintanceship had spread amazingly, and so far as we could observe it was good for all concerned.

The night of a league game was a night when all who could prepared to take it in. Dozens of cars were frequently seen at one of these games. The organized baseball teams and leagues are something that the girls in almost every community could manage. Boys have so long had the monopoly of baseball that we haven't all recovered from our surprise that girls have taken it up with such system. Next year we hope there is much more of it.

Every Little Helps

In these days of money-making for patriotic purposes every new idea is a good one. A couple of weeks ago I attended the Chautauqua at Weyburn. You know what the seating accommodation at a Chautauqua is like, long seats made of planks with a board for a back. Everybody carries cushions to make the seat more comfortable. One of the chapters of the I.O.D.E. in Weyburn conceived the brilliant idea of collecting cushions from everyone who would lend them and renting them for the performance. People were glad to lend their cushions. Many covered them with old pillow cases or with covers made of factory cotton to protect them. They collected more than 100 pillows and rented them for ten cents per session. The only difficulty these enterprising women had was that they did not have all the cushions they could have used. Since there are 12 sessions of Chautauqua each cushion will have netted for war purposes \$1.20. Many towns and districts are to have Chautauqua this summer and fall and this is an easy way of replenishing that war treasury that becomes emptied so often.

Fireproofing Flannelette

Serious accidents have happened to sick and incapacitated soldiers who were wearing flannelette garments owing to ignition from sparks falling on them and enveloping them in flames. Flannelette is a highly-inflammable material. The Red Cross Society, of

Ontario, with Deputy Fire Commissioner G. F. Lewis and H. M. Lancaster, provincial analyst, went into the matter of fireproofing the garments or material supplied to soldiers. After discussing the matter thoroughly a cotton eidergown garment that was just sent in to the office of the Red Cross Society, but had not been tested, was used for demonstrating purposes. As soon as a lighted match was applied to the garment it blazed up as though saturated with oil.

As a result the provincial laboratories were the scene of a thorough investigation along this line. The selection of a satisfactory agent for this particular work was based upon the following factors: efficiency, cost of materials and ease of preparation of the solution. A. R. Bonham finally reported that of the various formulae compounded and tested by them in the laboratory, the most satisfactory results were obtained from a solution of ammonium phosphate prepared from one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon or ten pounds of water.

The report continues:—"Fabrics immersed in this solution, wrung and dried spontaneously, failed to ignite when touched with a flame, and furthermore, when placed directly in the flame the material would only char, and upon removal there would be no smouldering fire. The same was true when the ammonium phosphate solution contained starch and the immersed fabrics after drying were ironed. To obtain this efficiency care must be exercised to assure that the fabric is completely saturated with the fireproofing solution and that sufficient of the absorbed solution remains in the fabric so that after wringing and upon evaporation of the water ample ammonium phosphate remains on the fibre to fireproof it. Experiments were conducted to ascertain as nearly as possible the minimum amount necessary to attain this condition.

Additional Uses

"To further elaborate on Mr. Bonham's report, it can be stated that the solution may be mixed in larger or smaller quantities, so long as the same proportion of ingredients is used, i.e., one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon, or ten pounds of water, making it a ten per cent. solution. The solution is harmless and is not injurious to the skin. It may be used for a variety of fireproofing purposes where cotton, wool or silk materials are worn or used near fire, especially where persons are working near furnaces or open flames. Curtains, draperies, children's clothes and decorations of all kinds in the home as well as in stores and hotels should be fireproofed. When the fabric that is to be fireproofed is immersed in this solution, do not wring it out any more than you would wool underwear when washing in the usual way. This is most important, as explained in the report."

Norway's Woman M.P.

Miss Sara Christie takes her seat today in the Norwegian parliament as the Conservative representative of the City of Trondhjem. At parliamentary elections in Norway substitutes are always elected at the same time to take the member's place in case of illness or death—by-elections never take place. Miss Sara Christie was one of the six women who were elected substitutes at the last elections, and is now summoned to take the place of Professor Saland, who was representative of Trondhjem. All members of the Storting are engaged in special committees to prepare the legislative work, or discussing the government's proposals before they are submitted to the Storting. In this way Miss Christie now will take her seat in the defence committee instead of Mr. Saland.

Miss Christie has been a director of a girls' school in Trondhjem, and has been a member of the town council for several years, in which she has taken a very active part. She is generally esteemed as a prominent teacher and organizer.—Women's Century.



Doing their Bit.

ant, and popular. Literature was carried away in large quantities and it is practically certain that conservation of food by canning and by the use of substitutes will be greatly stimulated by the exhibit of the college.

In the next booth in the Department of Agriculture's building Professor Brown, of the dairy department, was demonstrating the making of cheese. He used only the equipment that every farm kitchen has on hand. A rudely-shaped board and a large stone did very good service as a press. The process was so simple that no housewife need despair of serving the daintiest of cheeses of her own manufacture. The college has prepared several pamphlets containing recipes and instructions for making cheese and these were carried away in large numbers. They may be secured by writing to the agricultural college for them.

Butter-making was proceeding in the centre of the exhibit building. This too, was well worth seeing. In another part of the building was a poultry establishment. In two incubators the chicks were coming out of the shell. An improved brooder was taking care of the little chicks as they came from the incubator. Different methods of preserving eggs were also demonstrated.

Farm Women's Clubs

AN outstanding feature of the director's reports at the conventions held last winter was the regret at not being able to elicit a reply to letters sent out to secretaries. Mrs. Bowen of District No. 5 said, "I wrote 32 letters to secretaries and received not a single reply." Mrs. Klinck said, "I wrote different secretaries of men's locals, but only received one reply." Mrs. McNeal added this, "From the 50 letters which I sent out at one time on organization work, not one answer was received." Mrs. Rooke writes, "I wrote to the secretaries of different locals. To some of these letters I received encouraging replies, but from a great many locals I got no replies." Mrs. Blades says, "I have written letters to many of the locals, but I had only one letter answered." Mrs. Gange's report reads, "I sent letters to each local. To make an answer more certain I sent addressed and stamped envelopes in each, and out of the 45 letters sent 29 replied." Mrs. Mitchell, "I have written many letters but received few replies." Mrs. Hollis says, "I began the work of writing to local secretaries. From these I received only two replies."

And so they go. Discouraging isn't it? How long would most of us wish to remain district directors under difficulties like that? Not very long.

If some one asks us a question it is only common courtesy to reply. When one sits down and at much labor and expense puts a question on paper, posts it and waits for an answer, isn't it again just common courtesy to reply? The work of any organization cannot proceed as it deserves when our secretaries, both men and women, so disregard the common courtesy or replying to letters received. To picture the discouragement of those who wait for replies would be impossible. They must in the end wonder if the work they are trying to do is worth while. It is quite out of the question to receive the enthusiasm and encouragement of which that director is capable if her work were proceeding smoothly and with the dispatch it should. Any letter deserves at least an acknowledgment that it was received. Please don't make it necessary for your district directors to repeat their reports of last year. The work is most certainly hampered by lack of response to correspondence. A business concern employing such careless methods could not last long. Neither can a club. Surprise your district director by sending her a long, newsy letter telling her all about your work, and answering all the questions she has asked you in the days gone by. The work can only proceed apace if there is the heartiest co-operation between every branch of the organization.

U.F.W.A. Rest Tents

Mrs. Parly and Miss Spiller of the Alberta United Farm Women are desirous that every club will see that there is a U.F.W.A. rest tent at the local fairs this fall. The provincial U.F.W.A. had a tent at the Edmonton and Calgary fairs and they were a decided success. The tent should contain chairs, a table or two, writing material if necessary, a stretcher, and last but not least, quantities of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. literature for distribution. The women of the U.F.W.A. should be on hand to welcome visitors and tell them about the work of the organization. The idea in Alberta comes from Mrs. Root, one of the district directors, and the whole board has recognized the wisdom of it. Don't fail to have a U.F.W.A. tent at your local fair. Make it as attractive as possible. Pin your U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. pennants to it. Paint a large sign and post it in a place of prominence. Be careful to choose a place of prominence for your tent. The most attractive tent in the world will not have many visitors if it is out of the way of travel from one fair building to another. Literature may be secured from Central office. If it is to be a real "association" tent there should be room for a few sample copies

of The Guide. The Grain Growers' Guide will be glad to forward what literature it has for distribution. We shall expect to hear that the U.F.W.A. tents have been a decided improvement to your local fairs. A fair day under the most favorable circumstances is a tiring day, and hundreds of women and children will be glad of the rest and shelter of the tent for a little while during the day. Mrs. Root's idea is a good one. The success of its working out is in the hands of the locals U.F.W.A.'s.

Auction Sale Nets \$1,215

The U.F.W.A. Irma Local No. 51 was organized March 2, 1917, by Mrs. A. M. Postans, of Heath, Alta. With 21 paid-up members and a number of visitors the meetings were well attended. During the season papers were read on the following subjects: Turkey-raising, Gardening and Culture of House Plants, Home Economics, First Aid by a Nurse, Canning Fruit and Vegetables, Physical Culture, Suggestions for Feeding Threshing Gangs, Dominion and Provincial Government, reports of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Conventions, also that of Social Leadership. In November a joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was held and a discussion took place as to the advisability of planting trees for the improvement of the district. It was decided to make a start on the agricultural grounds, a portion of which is to be ploughed this summer for that purpose. A member of the U.F.A. promised to supply the trees, superintend the preparing of the ground and the planting. Tea, coffee and cake were served at this meeting. In October the U.F.W.A. appointed a committee to collect for the British Red Cross fund, with the result that \$384.60 was forwarded to the headquarters of the fund.

On March 9, 1918, the U.F.W.A. held an auction sale for the Red Cross. Canvassers were appointed in each of the school districts, with the result that on the sale day goods of all descriptions from a saddle horse to a doll's hat were accumulated. J. W. Stewart, the local auctioneer, donated his services and conducted the sale, with the result that with the addition of the proceeds from three box socials which had been held in the district and sent in to the fund, the sum of \$1,215 was handed over to the Red Cross society. Arrangements were made with University Extension Library, Edmonton, for relays of books, which are kept in the school house the teacher kindly acting as librarian. This year we intend to "carry on" our meetings in a similar manner.—Secretary.

A Man's Tribute

In the past when it came to patriotic work in Govenlock the work generally fell mostly to the ladies, at least in regard to the work. Such was the case in our past Red Cross drive and its success speaks splendidly for the activity of our section of the ladies of the G.G.A. in this locality.

The ladies of the town and the surrounding community of the G.G.A. formed a club and had two meetings weekly for the purpose of making quilts and doing other patriotic work to raise funds for the above order. Three ladies of the town should receive special mention, owing to the fact that they made a beautiful Red Cross quilt themselves. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Butler deserve the praise of everyone for their beautiful quilt alone brought \$32.75. Several other quilts were also raffled or sold, but none brought the above result. A sale of gifts of fancy work given by the ladies amounted to a considerable amount. Also a calf, pig and a hen and chickens were raffled off in the evening, the calf being donated by Daniel Hammond, and realized \$40. On Friday afternoon, June 21, the ladies gave a Red Cross lunch and obtained \$40 for the above order. In the evening of June 21 the G.G.A. gave a dance for Mr. Buss for the use of the hall for their meetings during the year, and the ladies supplied midnight lunch, and in

this way added to their fund the amount of \$15.

Govenlock was asked by the Canadian Red Cross Order to raise \$250. To most people in this community the above amount seemed to be an impossibility for this district. We had a total crop failure in 1917 and the prospects for this year seem to be similar to last year, so that money is a scarce article in this part, but even under these circumstances the donations alone amount to \$76. For the remainder of the \$250 the credit is due chiefly to the ladies, and in that case the other sex in most cases were more liberal than they would have been if the men were taking the active part. Govenlock has done her duty as requested by the order of the Red Cross and under difficulties that hardly exist in any other part of the province. Therefore we feel proud that under such circumstances we have succeeded, and we feel that we are not behind other parts in the performance of our duty in regard to a good cause. We are proud of the ladies belonging to the G.G.A. in the community, and since they joined the club this spring there has been an increase of interest in all doings.

In the conclusion I must add that even after the ladies have done their duty they have not by any means ceased their work. They are knitting socks for our soldier boys and preparing for their Christmas gifts. Hoping that the enclosed amount will be satisfactory to the Order, and we trust it will do an equal amount of good for our suffering boys at the front. Kindly asking you for a small space in your valuable paper for the above article.—George Britney, secretary, G.G.A., Govenlock, Sask.

Davidson W.G.G.A.

Our new secretary, Miss Minnie Scott, of Davidson, has only been recently appointed, so I thought that it might be well to write and give an idea of our work this spring. Mr. Emery called an organization meeting to form a Women's Section of the G.G.A. in Davidson, in March, at which we secured ten charter members. On the date of our first regular meeting the roads were in a terrible condition, so our attendance was very small. Our April and May meetings suffered for the same reason, but in spite of small attendance and discouraging weather we met, and among other small items of business, we arranged to meet with the teachers of the town and district to see if some interest could be roused in a school fair for this fall. The teachers of this district had once before spoken of a fair, so it was more easily arranged than we had expected. The arrangements were put into the hands of an executive composed of several prominent business men, a couple of teachers and a couple of trustees, and we are glad to report that quite an interest seems to have been aroused and we hope that it will prove a success. Our first real meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. W. Ketcheson, in Davidson, June 5, and as the weather was favorable we had a very encouraging attendance. Mrs. Christie, of Bladworth, our district director, was with us, and gave us an interesting talk on the aims of the W.G.G.A. We also had an address of encouragement from Mrs. J. McDaniels, the president of the Trenton W.G.G.A. Miss Scott was appointed secretary-treasurer of our Section, our vice-president having done this work until now.

In discussing the work which we hope to take up this summer, we decided that, for the next meeting at least, we would do some sewing for the Davidson municipal hospital, in place of regular Red Cross work, also we planned on starting a question drawer. We decided to hold our meetings in the different homes during the summer months. After the business was attended to, we had a short program and our hostess served us with a dainty lunch. We secured five new members, making a total of 23 at present. From now on we hope to report our meetings regu-

larly, knowing that you would like this done.—Mrs. J. A. Stuck, president, Davidson W.G.G.A.

New Manitoba Sections

During the recent summer campaign in connection with Grain Growers' work a meeting was held at Tupper. Mrs. J. S. Wood presented the importance of the farmers' movement and explained women's share in the association. At the close of the meeting a Women's Section was organized with the following officers:—

President, Mrs. Anderson; vice-president, Mrs. McDougall; secretary, Miss McGonigal; directors, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Reiner and Mrs. Morrow. It was decided to hold another meeting to elect the rest of the directors. On Thursday, July 4, Mr. Henders, E. Bayne and Mrs. Wood visited Sanford. After the importance of the work was explained the branch at this point reorganized and the women decided to form a section of their own. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. T. Migent; vice-president, Mrs. Elmes; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Hunter; secretary, Miss Ellen Grills. The directors elected were: Mrs. S. Rogers, Mrs. J. Rogers, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Jessen, Mrs. Junkin and Mrs. B. Henry. The women of the Sanford district have raised over \$3,000 for the Red Cross, so we are looking forward to this new section to show us just what can be accomplished by organized effort.

On July 22 a meeting of the newly organized branch was held at Plumas. W. R. Wood explained the purpose of organization for the farmers and outlined in a general way the aims of the association. Miss Roe spoke of the necessity of interesting the women in the branch's work and explained women's share in the association work. At the close of the meeting at the invitation of the branch a women's section was organized. Mrs. A. McGregor, the director of the Neepawa district, was present and helped interest the women. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Belton; vice-president, Mrs. Wm Clark; secretary, Mrs. A. Watson; the directors elected were, Mrs. H. Rogers, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Payne, Miss Armstrong, Miss Wright. Now that the people of Plumas have grasped the idea of the importance of organization of farmers we can expect to see a very energetic branch here. It is likely to be one of those branches which grow so quickly that it will surprise some of the older ones and make them think that they will have to "get a move on" to keep up with the times. On Monday, July 17, a meeting was held at South End school house and a new branch was organized. Mrs. Barrett, of Bagot, gave a practical paper on the work of the Women Grain Growers of the Bagot Section. At the close of the meeting Miss Roe and Mrs. Barrett assisted the women present to organize. The following were elected as officers: President, Mrs. Pogue; vice-president, Mrs. Briggs; secretary, Mrs. Lawrence. It was decided to leave the election of directors till a later meeting, when the organization work should be completed. As well as having a section the women are taking a vital interest in the general work of the association, and Mrs. Chant and Mrs. S. Thompson were elected as members of the board of the branch.

On Tuesday, July 18, Miss Roe and Mr. Burnell addressed a meeting at Rosendale. A new branch was organized with the following women as officers: Vice-president, Mrs. Nichol; Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Koskyn as members of the board of directors.

Swan River Work

During the second week of July meetings were held in the Swan River district. The speakers for these meetings were Mrs. E. C. Wieneke and E. Bayne. Some of the local workers helped also, as Mr. Ford and Mrs. Martin assisted with the meetings. At Durban a Women's Section was organized with Mrs. A. Harvey as president and Mrs. Shaw

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Notice to Parents

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.



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G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8, 1918.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

as secretary. At Benito 13 women joined the association and formed a section. Mrs. A. Patten was elected president and Mrs. W. W. Graham secretary. At Roaring River 13 women joined the association and formed a section. Mrs. C. Spicer was elected president and Miss Ireland secretary. There was quite a large audience to greet the speakers at Ravensworth and at the close of the meeting a Women's Section was formed. Mrs. Gaud was elected president and Mrs. J. Keyes secretary. At Harlington the women organized a section with Mrs. John Faucett as president and Miss M. Henderson as secretary. Harlington is a real live local and we may expect to hear from the women of Harlington now that they have their own section. At Oakhurst an interesting meeting was held and six more women joined the association. Mrs. J. H. Stewart was elected president and Miss G. Melville secretary of the Women's Section organized at this point.

Many of the branches have taken up the matter of organizing a section for their women. Each section organized should send in a report of their work. It is necessary in making up the reports of the meetings held and their results that the Central office know just how many members were added to the roll and what particular help the section feels that they need—Amy J. Roe, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., 290 Vaughan street, Winnipeg.

Woodlawn's Successful Meeting

On June 6 the Woodlawn W.G.G.A. held a very successful meeting, with a splendid attendance of 21, and that day adding two new members to our list. Owing to the condition of our newly graded roads the meeting was delayed in starting. Miss Stocking announced that our travelling library had arrived, and that the books were a good class of fiction. Arrangements were made for our annual picnic to be held in the usual place (Mr. Stocking's). We have had the promise of a demonstration from the university for our next meeting. Mrs. W. B. Rousell gave a most interesting and instructive paper on infant mortality and the need of municipal hospitals. It was shown that the death rate in Saskatchewan was above normal rate, the cause being mainly the lack of proper medical care, attendance and good nursing; exceptional cases were cited where the husband's stock had better care and attendance than the mother at critical times. Miss Campbell gave a splendid Red Cross report. A box was sent during the last month containing goods to the value of \$33.60. She also read an account of the work of the National Red Cross, showing the need of giving more money, and giving until it hurts. At each meeting we take up a collection for the tea, which is 25 cents each, and goes to our Red Cross. The meeting then adjourned with an invitation to meet at the home of Mrs. McGregor for the July meeting.—Mrs. J. L. Rousell, secretary, Woodlawn W.G.G.A.

W.S.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund

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Please remit all contributions direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, Hon. Sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Idaleen W.G.G.A.

The May meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. McGregor, with 16 members and four visitors present. The roll call was answered by "Cheery Thoughts." The treasurer reported that the proceeds of social given on May 24 for War Relief work amounted to \$34. It was decided to send \$15 to the W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund, the remainder to be given to Red Cross along with proceeds of sale of work. Mrs. Pateman read an article on Simple Lunches. The president gave a very able paper on National Health, which was most interesting.



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A humorous reading by Miss Woermke was much enjoyed. The sum of \$15.25 was collected at the meeting for the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League, and \$19.45 for Red Cross, being proceeds of eggs laid on May 24.

The June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Cutler, with 15 members present, and one visitor. The roll call was answered by "Interesting facts relating to the war." The business part of the meeting was mostly taken up with arrangements for the sale of work to be held in July. Mrs. Henry Wickett gave an excellent paper on It's Better to Talk Too Much Than Too Little. Mrs. Hay read a clever reply. A good discussion followed. The National Anthem was sung at the close of the meeting.—Mrs. Nan McGregor, secretary, Idaleen W.G.G.A.

Club Briefs

I have much pleasure in forwarding \$24 I have collected for the Ambulance Fund. I regret it is not more—but the Red Cross is in the field, and I have met many regretful refusals. They could not give to both just now and the prospects for a crop being so poor was by far the greatest factor. If only more rain would come I feel sure a crop would be harvested yet in this locality. Of course some fields of wheat are damaged by the windstorms beyond hope.—Margaret Hindle, sec-treas., Clunie W.G.G.A.

I am sending \$116.75 to you for the Red Cross Fund. The Lost River school-house and the Pearl Lake school-house held a box social, and handed the money over to the Pearl Lake Women Grain Growers. Hoping to see this acknowledged in the papers.—Mrs. G. F. Booker, secretary, Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., Allan P.O.

The monthly meeting of the Kencora W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Coon. Three new members joined the association. A box of Red Cross supplies was packed, containing eight suits of pyjamas, five pairs of socks and one pillow. A number of members are sewing and knitting. At a dance held recently in the Glidden Hall, the ladies, by serving lunch, realized the sum of \$31 to buy Red Cross material.—Miss Anna Gorman, secretary, Kincora W.G.G.A., Glidden

The Women's Section of the Acme G.G.A. was organized July 10, 1918. As yet we have only ten members. I am enclosing membership fees due, also 48 cents for two dozen membership cards, as we hope to increase our membership to double our present number, or triple if possible.—Mrs. Chas. M. Stout, secretary, Acme W.G.G.A., Pretty Valley P.O.

Please note that we have elected Mrs. W. Ford, Horizon P.O. to be our secretary-treasurer. We have \$45 to send in to the Y.M.C.A. Fund. I do not know if our doings are reported or not.—Mrs. B. Bromley, West Lawn W.G.G.A.

Please send me one of the G.G.A. wind-shield stickers for which find ten cents enclosed. I am one of the Grain Growers members and wear the button all the time.—Mrs. E. E. Nesselroad, Horizon, Sask.

On May 25 we held our meeting in the G.G.A. Hall, with about 25 members present. We had the pleasure of having with us our district director, Mrs. Pratt, Senlac, who gave us an excellent address which was much enjoyed by all and every one expressed the wish that she would come back again in the near future. After Mrs. Pratt's address, some business was discussed, after which the meeting was adjourned. Since this meeting we have finished our autograph Red Cross quilt, which in all brought us the sum of \$71.50.—Mrs. A. E. Roadhouse, secretary, Evesham W.G.G.A.

We thing Brookdale W.G.G.A., of the younger clubs deserves a banner. The Brookdale women were organized on June 17 with a membership of 12. Mrs. Jack Wilson was elected president and Miss Etta Ballantyne was elected secretary. Today they have a membership of 47 and have bought co-operatively more than \$300 worth of fruit from the B.C. fruit growers. Just watch Brookdale!

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A. 87

"SPECIAL" - "TRACTION"

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

MANY of the readers of the Young Canada Club want to know how to become members. It is very simple. When you write a letter for the club page, or send in a story you have written, enclose a stamped and addressed envelope and I will send you a club pin. Then you are a full-fledged member of the Young Canada Club. Many of the boys and girls write and ask for pins but they forget to send the stamped envelope. If you wish to get a Blue Cross pin send a contribution to the Blue Cross fund and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. When writing a letter or a story for the page write only on one side of the paper and use pen and ink.

The contributions for the Blue Cross fund this week are:—
Rachel Matthews, Mantario, Sask. \$.25
Alice Matthews, Mantario, Sask. .25
Annie Maud Potter, Deloraine, Man. .25
—Dixie Patton.

Splendid Reasons

Seed time and harvest time seem to me the best seasons of the year for Canadian boys and girls to have holidays, and I think I can give more than three reasons for thinking so. When seedling time comes our fathers are anxious to get the grain in as early as possible so as to get the full benefit of rain or light snows such as we have in this Alberta country, and to avoid in the fall the frosts which often come early here. To do this they work early and late and need all the help their boys and girls can possibly give. This is the first reason and at the end of this letter I will say in what ways I think we can be very helpful. Another reason for holidays at this season is that mother generally has the added double burden of cooking for extra hired men and of putting in the garden, besides having to do the spring-cleaning, and all the help we boys and girls can give is much needed. A third reason is that if we help all we can an extra hired man and hired help in the house will be unnecessary, and the money thus saved

can be sent to some of the relief funds, and the men can be sent to fight.

At harvest time the same reasons hold good, with the added one that the weather is generally so hot that it would be hard to study if we were in school. Besides we should miss all the pleasure of helping at this most interesting time of the year. It is always pleasant and exciting to follow the binder (it always seems to be like a living creature), but this year it will be more pleasant than ever, if we consider that every stook we set up means food for some starving soul.

Now I shall point out some of the things boys and girls can do at these seasons. We can get up early and help milk, we can feed the calves, go for the horses if they are out and learn to harness and unharness them. I cannot hang the harness up but I unbuckle all the straps and have every thing ready for father to slip them off. We can clean the stables, put down feed, go for cows, get kindling, water and coal, look after setting hens and chickens, work in the garden, churn, help fix fence, stook grain, and, oh, dozens of

things if we are willing, watchful and obedient. And I can tell any boy or girl that he or she will feel proud to look over a field of grain neatly set up when it is finished. Mother and I did a lot of ours last year so I know. We saved father having a man, and felt none the worse for the work. In holiday time young people usually try to have what they call a good time, attending picture shows, visiting, getting up picnics, going to the seaside, etc., but these things must all be put aside when money is needed for relief of sufferers, and production is so necessary so we will all stay at home this summer and work with our might.—Ethel L. Cohoon, Macleod, Alberta.

A Knowing Colt

I was very sorry not to see my last letter on the Young Canada Club page. I hope to see this one in print. I have two pigs, they were always fighting with the others in the pen. We have a pig club for boys and girls, I belong to it. There are five beside myself. That is where I got the pigs. They cost \$18.65 each.

THE DOO-DADS RETURN IN TRIUMPH

THE Doo-Dads have launched their big summer offensive, and here they are returning in triumph with the Kaiser as a prisoner. He did not stand up long after they made their grand attack. And who do you think is carrying him in? It is none other than Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. The little lazy bones is being punished for falling asleep on duty, and should consider himself lucky for not getting his head blown off when he dozed off in front of the big gun. He never worked so hard in his life before. The Kaiser will be put in that dark dungeon in the hollow tree. There he will be kept until the Doo-Dads have time to hold a court martial and decide what they will do with him. Sandy, the Piper, with his two drummers, are leading the triumphal procession. The Kaiser is being conducted by two lancers, followed by the gallant infantry. See what fine soldierly-looking fellows they are. They are marching along in fine order and do not look at all like the awkward company they were when they first began drilling. After them comes the field artillery, and last of all the ambulance corps. The old lady Doo-Dad and all the little Doo-Dolls are out watching the gallant troops return from battle. They are very proud of their brave little soldiers. Flannel Feet, the Colonel, is again in command. He has gotten his mouse under control once more. Wasn't it too bad that the mouse boited down into the dug-out just when the battle was beginning? Captain Percy Haw Haw is the proudest little Doo-Dad in the Wonderland of Doo. Old Doc Sawbones is decorating him for his gallant part in the battle, where he led the charge against the Kaiser after the Colonel's mouse had boited. He thinks it is fine to have that big medal pinned on his breast while all the Doo-Dolls are looking on. The artist has been invited to attend the court martial, and perhaps next week he will show how the Doo-Dads tried the Kaiser for invading the Wonderland of Doo.

We have been wanting rain for a long time and now we are getting a good steady rain. Father and I were out looking at the crops and we were remarking how bad they were looking and now it is raining, so hope they will be better.

We have two nice little colts. One will come to the door and pretend to bite my hand so I can not fasten the door, and when I am in the barn it will strike at me with its fore-feet and then turn around as if he were going to kick me and I act as if I am afraid.

I am sending an addressed envelope for a membership button.—Ernest G. Tyson, Box 51, Stavely, Alta.

Weeds the Garden

I would like to have my school vacation in July, for that is a busy time. About that time there are lots of weeds in the garden. Boys and girls who have a garden of their own can then have time to weed their garden and have it in good condition by the time school starts again. They can also help their mother a great lot by helping her weed her garden too, so she can help raise lots of vegetables to help feed the brave boys who are fighting for us. Then if the boys want to raise a pig they can take the weeds that are pulled from the garden and feed them to the pig, for pigs like green weeds and will fatten easily on them. It also helps to use up the weeds that are pulled. July is a good time for berries too. During the spare time the boys and girls have they can pick berries for their mother to can, for that is a great help.—Velora Reichenbaugh, Sea Park, Alta.

Likes the Doo Dads

I thought I would like to become a member of your most interesting club, my sister received her pin and I think it is very nice. I enjoy reading and looking at the Doo Dads, I think they are very mischievous little fellows. I go to school every day and am in grade four. One of the many games we play is football.—Fred Tschabold, Mossbank, Sask.



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True to the West

Continued from Page 8

Soon a fire was blazing, over which Lila hung, still railing at the climate. Maidie swept the floor, "squared" things around, washed up the dishes and reset the table. Then it was discovered that there was no bread, so Maidie mixed pancakes, and Bruce baked them, as he had learned to "spin" them from camping. He would put one big one to bake in the pan, then spin the pan so the cake would flap over to bake the other side. Bacon was frying, coffee sending forth fragrance, when a clatter of hoofs was heard, a horseman flashed past the window, and soon the bachelor himself appeared dripping at the door. Bruce's spirits had risen. He was enjoying himself. He dashed to the door, and helped the man off with his wet things, calling out, "Welcome, old prodigal. We're just killing the fatted can of tomatoes and sich for you. Sit up and make yourself at home."

"Gee," said the bachelor, "this is great to come home and find supper ready. Gosh! this fire feels good. Say, you're Barton's boy, ain't you, that's fixin' to be a lawyer—ain't seen you since you're knee high. And the little cook here's Jim Brice's girl. You bet, pretty girls is scarce enough in this country that we know 'em all by sight. Hay! Haw! Haw!"

Bruce then introduced Lila. Her cold acknowledgment met a fervent, "Pleased to meetcha, Miss Bain."

They were soon at supper and even Miss Bain did full justice to it, and had no remarks to make. "Now, that's what I call a proper got-up meal," said the host, presently, and I congratulate you, Mr. Barton, on the wife you're gettin' in Miss Brice, here, but I suppose she won't never have to cook when she's Mrs. Barton, the lawyer's wife—mebbe I'm off the track, and it's Miss Bain, here!"

"I'll take your congratulations, old timer," said Bruce, reaching out his hand for a grip, "there's always been an understanding between us ever since we were kids, eh Maidie?" His brown eyes masterfully challenged the slightly troubled blue ones. But under the insistent challenge, a happy light sparkled in them, and their owner murmured, I guess so, Bruce."

Lila suddenly decided to return to her beloved East at once and make a devoted admirer of hers happy by saying the right word at last, for he had waited long.

The rain was clearing, but Maidie insisted on doing up all the dishes before she left, and Bruce sily stuck five dollars in the coffee can, then thanked the man repeatedly for his kindness, that worthy insisting that he was the debtor.

"This rain is worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the West," said Maidie as they sallied out.

"This was without any exception the finest, most delightful rain I ever saw," said Bruce emphatically.

"You're easily satisfied," sneered Lila Bain.

Alberta Feed Situation

The Department of Agriculture in Alberta is making every effort to relieve the feed situation in that province by arranging for the movement of hay from those districts in the northern part of the province where feed is reasonably plentiful to the sections in the south less favorably situated in this respect. Available pasture is also to be utilized by the movement of stock north. It is reported that already some horses and sheep have been moved. The railways, together with the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, have agreed to bear the full freight charges on both hay and stock moving in both directions in certain districts and also for the free return of stock to points of original shipment. On the movement of hay outfits one-half the regular freight rates will be in force. The purpose of the officials of the Department of Agriculture is to make available as far as possible the surplus feed in the province so the livestock men will be able to carry their stock through the winter.



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Weekly War Summary

THE fifth year of the war began last Sunday. It found the German armies that had been driven back with such immense losses of men, material and ground, beginning to offer more effective resistance to the further advance of the Allies along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers, after the great German attempt to rush down the valley of the Marne upon Paris in overwhelming might had been beaten back so effectually that the Germans found themselves faced with the likelihood of being driven back to the line held in March last, before that offensive began, if not still farther back. The immense losses inflicted upon the Germans in the beating back of that formidable offensive are of essential importance and value when considered in connection with the great increase of men and material with which the Allies enter upon the fifth year of the struggle, by reason of the already very large and constantly augmenting accessions of strength from the United States in man-power as in other power for the prosecution of the war. Since the first great German defeat in the valley of the Marne in September, 1914, the second month of the war, the Germans have never massed such strength or used it with such elaborateness of organization and such thoroughness of preparation as in their offensive of this year, which the strategy of the Allied high command and the valor of the Allied armies turned into a German failure, whose magnitude is rightly to be estimated by weighing the German effectiveness in men and material as they were when everything was ready for the launching of that great drive and as they are now, in comparison with the constant and rapid increase of the Allied strength. While such estimating and such comparisons must, of course, be in a considerable measure conjectural, there is good ground for firm belief that the scales are being steadily weighted in favor of the Allied strength, while at the same time the result of the past five months' operations on the West front has furnished brilliant and convincing proof of the superiority of the Allied generalship. In this respect the actual events speak loudly for themselves; and in striking addition, the labored attempts from Berlin to explain away their significance speak volumes. In conjunction with the hoped-for success of the great offensive along the Marne, it is plain beyond doubt or question that the strategy of the German high command had planned to launch another great drive towards the channel ports. This drive was to have been under the direction of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, who is in command of the German line opposing the British under Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Prince Rupprecht, however, was compelled during the early stages of the Allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims sector to send large numbers of his men to the aid of his cousin, the German Crown Prince, while there is every reason for confidence that Field-Marshal Haig's strength has not lessened. On the whole, the fifth year of the war began with affairs in such a posture, not only on the west front but on every other front, as to give ground for increased determination in the response of the world's free peoples to the message from the British Premier last Sunday: "Hold fast!"



On the Watch:

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and strongest known to mechanics. It is typical of Wallis simplicity and strength. On pages 24 and 25 of our new catalog this advanced type of construction is clearly illustrated and explained. It will pay you well to read it.

Multiplied Power

The advanced type Wallis, because of a simplified design, weighs just a little more than 3,000 pounds. It saves, according to a recently published reliable Tractor Directory, from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds of weight, as compared with other Tractors designed to do the same work. Experts know that in the average tractor 40% to 50% of the power generated by the motor is required to propel its own weight. Plainly, every added pound of unnecessary weight is paid for in loss of draw-bar power. In the Wallis, due to its light weight, the power usually required by the average tractor to move this light weight, is turned into draw-bar pull, increased speed, and more work done. The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company's tests prove that the Wallis delivers to the draw-bar ready for work 74% of the power developed by the motor.

This means that from every gallon of fuel the Wallis user gets practically 50% more power.

In the Wallis all gears are drop forged, cut and hardened. The materials are the finest. Besides being carefully finished, they are enclosed in dust-proof cases, and move in a continual bath of clean oil, furnished by our positive oiling system. Rough cast gears, according to experts, absorb 25% to 30% of the engine power.

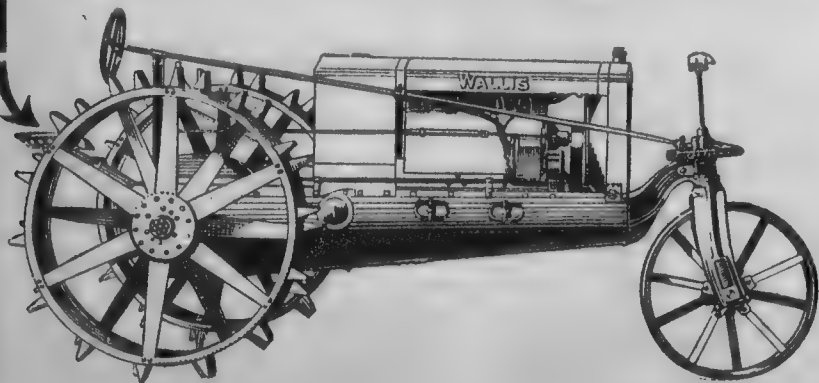
Rewards of Leadership

Today the Wallis Tractor is conceded by all to be the most advanced type of Tractor. Efficiency of the excellent design and construction of this machine has been proved by the service which Wallis Tractors are to-day giving their owners in the United States, England, France and Italy.

Years from now other Tractors will follow our lead, but right now Wallis owners are reaping wonderful rewards from this tractor years ahead of its time.

An Unusual Catalog

Our catalog illustrates in detail every part of mechanism of this advanced type of machine. It will give you a standard by which to judge all tractors. We will send you a copy on request.



**The Canadian
Fairbanks-Morse Co.**
LIMITED

Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

The Farmers' Market

Farmers' Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 5, 1918.

OATS.—There is very little change in oat value since a week ago. The July delivery period expired without any special feature, and all contracts were easily taken care of. Latest reports confirm serious frost damage in many districts, but against this, there has been substantial improvement since the rain fell in other districts. There is a keen demand in the interior for all grades of oats at fancy premiums over prices for the lake-front delivery.

BARLEY.—There have been buyers during the week at \$1.25 for 3 C.W. and \$1.20 for 4 C.W. Offerings in this market are small, but there is no big demand for domestic trade, and American prices are much lower than ours, therefore they secure the export business.

FLAX prices have taken a sharp break since the July delivery expired. There is a very poor demand for cash flax, which is now trading at October price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 30	July 31	Aug 1	Aug 2	Aug 3	Aug 4	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
Oct.	82½	81½	83½	83½	82½		81½	69½
Dec.	81½	77½	79½	79½	78½			65½
Flax—								
Oct.	448	448	444	439	435		449	337

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Aug. 2

CORN.—Conditions unchanged from those of the last few days. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.62 to \$1.67; No. 4, \$1.52 to \$1.62.

OATS.—Strong demand. Bulk of the early sales were at 71 to 71½c. No. 3 white closed at 71 to 72c; No. 4 white oats at 66½ to 67½c.

RYE.—Narrow and featureless. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.84 to \$1.86.

BARLEY.—Almost nothing offering. Mills bid \$1 to \$1.04 for new barley, 20 days' arrival. Prices closed at 92c to \$1.08.

FLAXSEED.—Only a few bulkheads here. Buyers paid 3c over October. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.56 to \$4.59, on spot and to arrive.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 31, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat			25,352
"	Oats	3,940	18,733	219,003
"	Barley			5,911
"	Flax			754
Moose Jaw	Wheat		1,019	7,210
"	Oats	9,954	28,827	218,569
"	Barley			70
"	Flax			104
"	Corn			1,187

NEW WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Two cars of new wheat, one from Minnesota and the other from South Dakota, were received at Minneapolis this morning. A free movement of new spring wheat is expected in the near future, for threshing is under way throughout southern Minnesota and South Dakota. It is reasonable to believe that wheat will be rushed in as rapidly as possible, in order to get the premium that is now being offered over the government price.

For new spring wheat, 20 days delivery, \$2.33 and \$2.31, respectively, was bid today for dark northern and northern Marquis or blue stem, and 1c a day less for every day after 20 days, until the government price is reached. For velvet chaff \$1.25 was bid.

One of the big milling companies is out of the

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13
Fixed Year ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	240	237½	232½	222½	200½	174	232	230	223

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 30 to Aug. 5, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
July 30	185	86½	—	84½	—	—	125	120	—	—	458	455	—
July 31	185	89½	86½	86½	83½	80½	125	120	—	—	444	—	—
Aug. 1	185	89½	87½	87½	83½	80½	125	120	—	—	439	—	—
Aug. 2	185	89½	87½	87½	83½	80½	125	120	117	117	435	—	—
Aug. 3	185	89½	86½	86½	83½	80½	125	120	—	—	435	—	—
Aug. 4	185	89½	86½	86½	83½	80½	125	120	—	—	435	—	—
Aug. 5	185	89½	86½	86½	83½	80½	125	120	—	—	435	—	—
Week ago	185	88½	85	85	82	79	125	120	—	—	453½	450½	—
Year ago	164	76½	75½	75½	72	70	122	117	—	111	335	325½	—

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg Aug. 3	Winnipeg Year ago	Calgary Aug. 3	Toronto July 31	St. Paul Aug. 3	Chicago Aug. 3
Cattle						
Choice steers	13.00-15.00	8.50-9.00	13.00-14.00	14.50-15.50	16.00-17.50	18.25-18.55
Best Butcher steers	11.00-12.75	7.00-8.50	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.50	13.00-16.00	18.25-18.50
Fair to good butcher steers	9.50-11.00	7.00-8.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-17.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00-10.50	7.00-7.50	8.65-9.15	10.00-10.50	9.00-12.00	10.50-12.50
Medium to good cows	8.75-9.00	6.00-6.50	8.25-8.50	7.50-8.50	8.75-10.00	8.25-10.50
Canners	4.50-5.75	3.75-5.00	3.00-6.00	5.50-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.00
Good to choice heifers	10.00-12.00	7.50-8.50	8.50-9.50	10.50-13.00	10.00-12.50	9.75-15.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.75	6.50-7.50	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	7.50-9.75
Best oxen	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	8.50-10.00	—	—	—
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	6.00-7.00	8.00-7.50	9.50-10.50	6.50-8.50	9.00-12.50
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.75	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.75	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.85
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-11.00	6.00-7.00	8.75-9.25	10.25-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.00-14.00
Fair to good stocker steers	7.00-9.25	5.50-6.50	7.00-7.50	8.00-9.00	6.00-8.00	9.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$100	\$60-\$75	\$100-\$160	—	—
Fair milkers and springers	\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65	—	\$65-\$90	—	—
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.50	15.00	19.50	19.50	18.75	18.10-19.35
Light hogs	17.00-18.00	12.00-13.50	—	16.50-17.25	—	—
Sows	13.00-14.00	10.00-11.00	—	15.25-16.50	—	17.50-18.25
Stags	11.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	—	14.25	—	—
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	14.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-14.25	20.00-21.00	10.00-16.00	17.25-18.00
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.00	7.50-10.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	6.00-11.50	13.00-13.50

of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 539; cattle, 2,510; hogs, 2,547; sheep, 1,011. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 467; cattle, 835; hogs, 1,597; sheep, 144.

The receipts of cattle for the week were fairly liberal and although the demand for some classes was strong a considerable number of light cattle were held over. Choice heavy fat steers, 1200 and up, sold readily at from \$13 to \$14, medium to good steers \$12 to \$13, and common light butcher steers from 1000 to 1100 sold from 10 to 11 cents with the buyers not very keen to handle them. Fat cows sold readily, but as in the case of the steers the weight tells and the heavy stuff is bought at a premium. We quote choice heavy fat cows and heifers at \$8.65 to \$9.15, medium cows \$8.25 to \$8.50, and common stuff selling slowly at \$7 to \$7.75. Light heifers 750 to 900, even if fat, are hard to dispose of to the packers and we look for this stuff to sell lower. The supply of bulls was very limited, a few of the best reaching \$7.50, with common bolognas \$6 to \$6.75. Fat oxen brought from \$8.50 to \$10, with medium \$7 to \$8.50, and common cutters and canners 3 to 6 cents. Veal held about steady with 8 cent the top of the market, while a number of poor calves sold as low as 6 cents. Stockers sold slightly better during the early portion of the week—good feeding steers 900 and up will bring \$8.75 to \$9.25, and lighter two-year-olds \$8 to \$8.40; yearling steers \$7 to \$7.50. Stock cows showing breeding and in fair condition are worth \$6 to \$6.50, and two-year-old and yearling heifers from \$6.50 to \$7, with the demand very poor.

Hog receipts were light and \$19.25 to \$19.50 was the prevailing price up to Thursday, with Friday's hogs selling the same. Top price on hogs a year ago \$15.90.

Sheep are being held back as the quality of those shipped has so far proved very poor and very few are accepted by the packers. We quote choice lambs \$14.00 to \$14.25; choice fat wethers \$12 to \$13; and fat ewes \$11 to \$12.

Only steers showing weight and quality should be shipped at present. The demand is for 1200 lbs. and up and with a number of light steers in a load some of the buyers will not bid at all. These light cattle on good grass will make considerable money for those in a position to keep them, and we are of the opinion that as they harden up the packers will be more ready to accept them.

Hogs are holding steady and there does not appear to be much prospect of any material decline just yet.

TORONTO

Toronto, July 31, 1918.—Dunn & Leveck report that with 3,400 cattle on sale here Monday and the weather being extremely hot, the trade was very dull, excepting for heavy weight steers. This class of cattle was in very strong demand and selling considerably higher. Butcher heifers were very slow of sale and much lower. The demand for stockers and feeders was very weak. The pastures have been burning up and nobody seemed to want any stock cattle. Good butcher cows continued to sell at fair prices, considering the time of year.

With some rain and cooler weather we look for the cattle trade to be more active. Heavy bulls were rather hard to dispose of. There was a very fair enquiry for good milk cows and springers with the better demand being shown for the springers. We have a number of enquiries for heavy weight steers, with fat and quality. We think this class of cattle will continue high for some time to come.

The supply of sheep and lambs has been light here this week and today for the best bunches of lambs we are making around 21 cents, with the bulk of the sales at from 20 to 21 cents. Best real calves are selling around 16 cents, with fair bunches from 14 to 15 cents. Light weight sheep are wanted and selling high.

Hogs are scarce this week and the market is much stronger. Today we are selling hogs at around 19 to 19¼ cents f.o.b. and \$19.90 fed and watered here.

WOOL GRADING AT CALGARY

The official graders of the livestock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are now busy grading the wool consigned to the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Calgary. The grading is being done in the large Horse Show Building, at Victoria Park, which is most convenient for this purpose. Last year the association sold 153,000 pounds of wool for 280 members at an average of 60 cents a pound, realizing a total amount of \$91,408. The several grades were sold at different prices, the highest priced grade, Fine Medium Combing, selling for 64 cents a pound, down to 20 cents for Tags. This year the association will sell for about 350 or 400 members of the association, between 225,000 and 250,000 pounds, representing a value of between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

After being graded at Calgary, the wool will be shipped in carlots to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Toronto, for sale, in order to get the best net returns for the members. A charge of 3½ cents will be made to provide for the expense of grading and handling at Calgary and also handling and selling at Toronto. Arrangements have been made so that advances can be made where necessary up to 50 cents a pound. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited is an organization formed by all the sheep breeders and wool growers' associations in Canada, and is organized on a purely co-operative basis to get the best possible returns for the individual members of the several associations forming the central organization.

Those wishing to sell through the association should send their wool at once addressed to E. L. Richardson, secretary, Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Victoria Park, Calgary. Special care should be taken to see that each sack is labelled plainly, showing the name and address of the shipper. Wool sacks and twine may be obtained through the association. In no case should binder twine or sisal be used to tie wool, as it damages the wool seriously and results in a lower grade being obtained.

Breeders' Notes

Manitoba Breeder Buys Herd Header

Shorthorn breeders of Western Canada will be interested to know that John Barron, of Carberry, Man., has recently purchased, at a long price, of Robert Miller, of Stouville, Ont., the bull, "Lancaster Lord."

Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, Ont., field representative of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has been in Western Canada during the past few weeks attending the shows and doing publicity work in Canada.

Peritonitis in Colt

Q.—A mare with six-day-old foal was in a band of horses that were being corralled and in the chase became overheated and exhausted. The next morning the foal had difficulty in getting on its feet, the sheath appeared swollen and the white of the eye was yellow. We gave it a dose of sweet nitre and bathed the sheath with warm water. Colt died that night. A post mortem revealed a congested condition of the lining of the stomach. Kindly give probable cause of death.—A.T.B.

A.—Your description of the manner in which this colt became sick and the symptoms is manifested and its appearance on being opened after death, are all very characteristic of Peritonitis. This consists of an extensive inflammation of the surface of the bowels and the lining membrane of the belly. When this occurs there is an exudate formed which fills up the abdomen with a quantity of fluid. The cause of the colt becoming affected would very likely be the result of it being over-exerted and possibly over-heated. Treatment of a case of this kind is, as a rule, not very successful. The usual remedy being small doses of sweet Nitre and the application of hot cloths to the belly.—Dr. C. D. McGilvray.

Enough Coal Coming

John T. Stirling, fuel administrator for Alberta, has written H. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A., as follows:—

"With reference to fuel situation, have to inform you that the mines have increased their output very considerably during the last few months, but, of course, you will realize that it is impossible for them to take care of all the orders which they are receiving at one time. If people will be a little more patient I am quite satisfied that there will be more coal available than is required within the next two months."

"We started in May advising people to put in fuel, but it would appear that it is only within the last three or four weeks that they have realized the necessity of doing so. I am quite satisfied that before the end of this year the mines will be working slack time for lack of orders."

Pork Restriction Removed

The Canada Food Board has removed, temporarily, the restriction on the consumption of pork. Such action has been made possible by the pork production and conservation efforts in Canada and the United States, and the Food Board's Order, passed today, provides that pork, including bacon and any part of the carcass, may be served at any time in public eating-places operating under Canada Food Board license.

In making this announcement the Food Board stated that, as a result of conservation measures and increased production, net exports of pork from the Dominion have been increased by 125,000,000 pounds per annum, which is an increase of 571 per cent, over a five-year pre-war average.

The farmer has jumped to the front as the largest owner of automobiles in Ontario. Of the 78,861 cars in the province, 23,408 are owned by farmers, while 14,825 are owned by manufacturers and merchants. Of the total ownership in the province, 47,337 cars are owned by people in the rural communities, while 31,198 cars are owned by city people.

WE BUY

Hides
Sheep Pelts
and Wool

The big connection we have enables us to sell to advantage. This advantage enables us to pay top notch prices. High prices and fair treatment in grading has built up our good name. Write for price lists.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Wm. Bourke & Co.
499 Pacific Avenue, Brandon
MANITOBA

LIVE POULTRY
WANTED

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 22c
Hens, any size, per lb. 20c
Young Ducks, per lb. 25c
Broilers, per lb. 28c to 30c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Old Roosters, per lb. 17c
Roosters, one year old, per lb. 20c
These Prices Guaranteed for ten days from date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's War Effort

The following statement regarding Canada's achievements in the four years of the war has been given out by the director of public information:

Canada entered the war with a regular army of only 3,000 men. At the beginning of last month she had sent overseas not less than 390,000 soldiers, and on the same date there were in this country over 60,000 men being trained for service in France. This makes a total army of over 450,000.

43,000 Canadians Have Given Lives

Canadian soldiers to the number of 43,000 have given their lives to the cause. Of these 27,040 have been killed in action; 9,280 have died of wounds; 2,257 have died of disease; 5,342 are presumed to be dead.

The names of 113,007 soldiers have appeared in the casualty lists as wounded or sick. Between 30,000 and 40,000 of these have returned to duty; about 50,000 have been sent back to Canada as unfit for further service; 2,224 Canadians are still in German or neutral military prisons, and 384 are set down as missing.

10,000 Canadians Decorated

The bravery and devotion of Canadian soldiers and nursing sisters have not been without recognition. Some 10,000 of these have received distinctions of one kind or another. Following is a list of honors which have been won in the field by members of the Canadian expeditionary forces:

Victoria Cross, 30; Distinguished Service Order, 432; bar to Distinguished Service Order, 18; Military Cross, 1,467; bar to Military Cross, 61; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 939; Military Medal, 6,549; first bar to Military Medal, 227; second bar to Military Medal, 6; Meritorious Service Medal, 119; mentioned in despatches, 2,573; Royal Red Cross, 130.

Risen Splendidly to Financial Call

In the financial effort necessitated by

the requirements of war, the country has risen splendidly to the occasion. By March 31 of this year, Canada's total outlay for war purposes was about \$875,000,000. The national debt before the war stood at \$336,000,000. When the accounts for this fiscal year are closed it will reach about \$1,200,000,000. The increase is almost entirely due to the war. It has been necessary for the government to borrow from the people of Canada to an extent which, four years ago, would have been thought impossible. At present the

sums which Canadians have loaned to their government, or in other words, our domestic loans up to date, for war purposes, come to \$766,000,000 or \$100 per head of the entire population. In the great Victory Loan campaign of last year \$398,000,000 was loaned to the government by 820,835 subscribers, which means that one in every nine of the population of the country subscribed to that loan. The Canadian Patriotic fund subscriptions now total more than \$40,000,000. These have been generously supported.

McGregor's Record Aberdeen-Angus Sale

J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., who has for many years had a continent-wide reputation as a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, broke all auction sale records in the Dominion when, on July 26, in a little over five hours, he disposed of 137 head of his stock for the magnificent sum of \$91,225 or an average of \$666 per head. Among the cattle sold was included his famous show herd, and the big majority of these animals went to buyers from the United States. Mr. McGregor's reason for selling his herd was that his son Kenneth, who is manager of his Glencarnock farm, is going to the war, and, as he himself is food controller for Western Canada, his duties in this connection take up a great deal of his time. It is somewhat of a pity that this good herd should have to be dispersed, but it is, on the other hand, just as satisfactory to note that a big majority of the animals went into the hands of Western Canadian breeders. The offering included bulls, females with calves at foot, heifers and calves, and there were some good "snaps" in their sale. The bidding for the female stock was very spirited and many more heifers could have found purchasers.

There were quite a number of buyers from the other side of the line, chief among whom were Judge Gilt, of Perry, Mo.; Col. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind.; John S. Goodwin, of Chicago, W. E. Scripps and Son, of East Orient, Mich.; W. H. Cooper, of Hendrick, Iowa, and others. Among the buyers from Western Canada were the agricultural colleges of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the department of agriculture, Regina, Geo. H. Hutton, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.; A. E. Noad, of Olds, Alta.; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.; W. L. Parrish, of South Winnipeg, Good & Sons, Belmont, Sask., and numerous others. The highest-priced animal sold was the three-year-old cow, "Eva of Glencarnock 2nd," which went to Judge Gilt, for \$2,750. The next highest price was \$2,600, paid by John S. Goodwin, for the seven-year-old cow, "Elandina," imported, bred by G. R. Hastlow, Grantown on Spey, Scotland, while the next was "Eva of Glencarnock 7th," a yearling heifer, bred by Mr. McGregor, and sold to Col. Cooper for \$2,500.

With the exception of the show herd, the cattle were all just off the grass and many of them were by no means fat, especially the cows with calves, but their breeding was of such merit that they found ready purchasers, and it was especially satisfactory to note that the majority of the animals bred at Glencarnock, found buyers from the three prairie provinces. The sale was attended by over a thousand people, and was conducted expeditiously by Auctioneers W. H. Cooper, Iowa; J. W. Durno, Calgary, who did the selling, Dan Hamilton, of Dauphin, Man., and W. H. English, of Harding, Man., who looked after the bids. There were also present Charles Gray, Chicago, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, and other representatives of this association, who handled bids for clients in their respective territories. The following is a complete list of the animals sold, with their purchaser and price:

"Elandina," J. S. Goodwin, Chicago \$2,600
"Eva of Glencarnock 2nd," W. H. Cooper, Hendrick, Iowa 2,050
"Eva of Glencarnock 7th," W. H. Cooper 2,500
"Eva of Glencarnock 5th," E. Swarn, Logansport, Ill. 800
"Eva of Glencarnock 2nd," Judge Gilt & Son, Perry, Mo. 2,750
"Eva of Glencarnock 4th," E. Swarn 1,200

"Gwenmawr Envy Not," W. H. Cooper 2,000
"Envious," O. J. Graneline, Stavely, Alta. 525
"Envious 2nd," W. Frain, Wadena 775
"Queenston Envy Not," W. H. Cooper 750
"Esteril of Dalmeny," C. E. Marvin, Chicago 1,400
"Esteril Glencarnock 4th," W. H. Cooper 900
"Glencarnock Elite 2nd," W. H. Cooper 950
"Eileen Glencarnock 5th," W. H. Cooper 750
"Escallonia 2nd of Wester-Fowls," O. J. Graneline 600
"Erin Last," J. S. Goodwin 900
"Erin's Last of Glen 3rd," W. H. Cooper 850
"Eveline of Ardargie, S. A. Ferry, North Battleford 625
"Elaphtha Glencarnock 2nd," W. H. Cooper 750
"Erica's Effort," A. J. Ross, Minnedosa 500
"Erinca," O. J. Graneline 1,025
"Glencarnock Ella," W. H. Cooper 400
"Glencarnock Erica 3rd," W. H. Cooper 375
"Ethelda D.," J. Allan, Cotham, Sask. 525
"Ethelda Glencarnock 2nd," W. H. Cooper 825
"Evergreen of Niagara, D. Martell, Russell, Man. 550
"Evergreen of Gwenmawr 3rd," Ben Smith, McLean, Sask. 500
"Expert of Dalmeny," N. Smith, Souris, Man. 425
"McGregor Blackcap," W. E. Scripps, Detroit, Mich. 1,425
"Blackbird 37th," C. E. Marvin, Kentucky 400
"Black Lass Glencarnock 4th," Mrs. Harle, Brandon 950
"Blackbird McHenry 38rd," G. H. Hutton, Lacombe 875
"Blackbird of Gwenmawr," C. E. Marvin, Paynes Depot, Ky. 450
"Blackbird 38th," Good & Son, Belmont, Sask. 500
"Blackbird Jewess," Heal & Cox, Brandon 400
"Glenmere Blackbird 6th," Charles Lawley, Melita 375
"Glencarnock Blackbird 3rd," University of Sask. 550
"Blackbird E 4th," F. R. Cathro, Calgary 800
"Blackbird E Glencarnock," C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta. 650
"Blackbird E of Glen 5th," University of Sask. 500
"Black Pass," D. Martell 400
"King Beal," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 500
"King Beal 2nd," John Brodie, Rossburn 500
"Glencarnock's Pretty Rose," C. H. Richardson 800
"Glencarnock's Pretty Rose 2nd," W. E. Scripps 1,800
"Opal of Liberty," A. J. Jackson, Alexander, Man. 600
"Queen Rosie of Cullen," Good & Son 850
"Calf, Good & Son 500
"Neil of Liberty," Sam Ferry 475
"Key of Chicago 3rd," James Batchelor, Souris 350
"Queenston Kate," David Henry, Hagersville 400
"Karama 5th," C. H. Richardson 1,100
"Prince Felzer of Gwenmawr, Richardson Estate, Grenfell 425
"Karama of Gwenmawr 3rd," A. E. Noad 1,550
"Katinka of Gwenmawr," Scripps & Sons, Detroit 525
"Pure Pride E 4th," Good & Son 600
"Norma Gordon of Glenlogie," G. H. Hutton 1,250



Imperial War Conference, 1918.

Left to right: Hon. A. Meighen, Canada; Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ward, K.O.M.G., New Zealand; Hon. N. W. Rowell, Canada; Sir G. Fiddis, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.; General Astor; Hon. Sir S. Ginha, India; Hon. H. Burton; Hon. J. A. Calder, Canada; Sir H. C. M. Lambert; Sir E. J. Harding. Front row, left to right: Rt. Hon. W. F. Lloyd, New Foundland; Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, New Zealand; H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala, G.C.I.E., India; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Canada; Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, colonial secretary; Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Australia; Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, E. Africa; Rt. Hon. J. Cook, Australia; Rt. Hon. E. S. Montague, secretary for India.

The Grain Growers' Guide

"Eichie's Pride of Woodcote 2nd," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 700
"Pride McHenry 59th," University of Man. 500
"Pride of Glencarnock 3rd," W. E. Scripps 2,200
"Pathfinder of Gwen 2nd," John Hume, Souris 700
"Glencarnock Mabel," W. Frain 425
"Glencarnock Proud Chief 3rd," J. F. Cunningham, Kipling 425
"Pridista of Glencarnock," C. H. Richardson 500
"Pridista of Glencarnock 2nd," W. E. Scripps 2,000
"Pride Lass of Gwenmawr 3rd," W. Parrish 400
"Primrose," W. E. Scripps & Sons 300
"Glencarnock Laird 2nd," Dr. A. Muir, Calgary 825
"Pride of Fairview," Sam Mitchell, Grandview 600
"Key of Glencarnock," W. E. Scripps 1,200
"Majesty Queen," W. E. Scripps 2,000
"Carrie Bloom," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 450
"Sarah A. of Liberty," Jno. Brodie 450
"Glencarnock Bouquet 3rd," J. E. Cowan, Golden Plain, S. 300
"Queenston Balsam Girl," Lyle Brown, Red Deer, Alta. 600
"Gwenmawr Balsam Girl 3rd," Weidmark, Regina 425
"Lois 2nd of Meadow Brook," Jas. Batchelor 300
"Jerella," Manitoba Agricultural College 800
"Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd," University of Sask. 775
"Glencarnock Rubicon 4th," A. E. Noad 2,000
"Ruby Benton," University of Sask. 525
"Trilby 4th," A. K. Ross, Minnedosa 500
"Princess Pretty," C. Darroch, Carrievale, Sask. 750
"Alice Mary," Charles Thompson, Clearwater 650
"Queenston Sonnet," G. H. Hutton 800
"Sunnyside Inez," Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, Man. 825
"Glencarnock Islay 4th," Jas. Turner, Carroll 500
"Edna 2nd of Liberty," John Brown, Winnipeg 350
"Winning Grace of Liberty," W. Parrish 425
"Hazel B. of Liberty," N. Grayson, Moose Jaw 600
"Sunflower of Liberty," A. G. Jackson 450
"Black Rose of Liberty," O. J. Graneline 500
"Belle G. of Liberty," F. J. Collier, Welwyn, Sask. 475
"Sunset of Liberty," O. J. Graneline 525
"Oscella of Liberty," R. A. Leader, Burnside 550
"Rose Esther of Liberty," Hon. W. Clifford 500
"Myrtle of Liberty," O. J. Graneline 525
"Gwenmawr Maid," F. E. Lee, Marshall, Sask. 775
"Glencarnock Miss," A. D. McConnel, Hapiota 450
"Barbara of Queenston," Jas. Batchelor 300
"Altire Mary of Brandon 8th," Heal & Cox 425
"Rosalind of Fairview," D. Martell 575
"Victoria of Glencarnock," S. Ferry 575
"Paul Elgin," H. E. Green, Harmsworth 275
"Hemlock 3rd," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 350
"Belle of Brokenhead," Sam Mitchell, Grandview 300
"Rubicon Duchess 29th," Sam Clarke, Ninette 400
"Gwenmawr Maid 3rd," William L. Martin, Wapella, Sask. 450
"Rounthwaite Pride," Jas. Batchelor 425
"Altire Queen 4th," C. Thompson 575
"Ruby Nancy 2nd," David Henry 425
"Waterside Grove," W. Parrish 450
"Glencarnock Ruby 4th," Chas. Lawley, Melita 300
"Glencarnock Belle," Jack Brown 375
"Glencarnock Ruby 3rd," A. J. Boughen, Dauphin 275
"Station F. 122nd," A. F. Frain 350
"Buckeye Amazon," A. J. Boughen 375
"Station F. 13th," W. Purdy, Moosomin 325
"Station F. 119," A. J. Boughen 275
"L. Rosa's 2nd," W. Clifford 425
"Gwenmawr Balsam Girl," J. G. Ross, Boharm, Sask. 275
"Quixotic 9th," Lamb Bros., Cartwright, Man. 400
"Gwenmawr Daisy Witch," J. F. Cunningham, Kipling, Sask. 375
"Pine Park Bertram," E. C. Kerr, Carrievale 450
"Heatherman Glencarnock," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 200
"Pretty Rose," calf, O. J. Graneline 525
"Pine Park P. 7th," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 350
"Glencarnock Clansman 2nd," John Stewart, Crystal City 325
"Beal of Mt. Vernon," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 275
"Heatherman of Glen," calf, W. Clifford 275
"Lot No. 159, bull," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 250
"Lot No. 155, bull," Lamb Bros. 250
"Hector of Boharm," Geo. Dalmage, Yorkton 250
"Pride of Gwenmawr," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 250
"Rugby Norman 3rd," Dept. of Agriculture, Regina 400

A cheap and effective fly repellent may be made up at home as follows: fish oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; coal oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; crude carbolic acid, 4 tablespoons. Mix and apply to all parts once each week or oftener.

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE
11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 18 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21tf

RED-POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE.
Also young Poland-China pigs. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 32-4

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

GET U.G.G. PRICES ON BEST HOG FENCING.
We can supply you with several styles—all guaranteed. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg. 7tf

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SOWS, MARCH
farrowed, \$25.00. May boars and sows, not skin, \$20.00. Wanted—Registered Tamworth boar, 3 months old. Box 34, Sperling, Manitoba. 32-2

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—
Choice May pigs of both sexes with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adanso, Sask. 29-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY
(April) boars. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 30-4

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO
3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

FOR SALE—BIG RED, AGED SHORTHORN
bull, reserve champion Brandon bull sale in 1914. Quiet, sure, active. Outside every summer. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 32-3

CATTLE FENCING—ALL STYLES. WE HAVE
good stock in Winnipeg and can ship at once. Get prices. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg. 7tf

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS,
due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 26-tf

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-
year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta. 30-8

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—440 EWES, 1 TO 5 YEARS
old, \$20 per head; 240 lambs, \$15 per head; 6 rams, \$45, Oxford. A. Davey, Mait, Sask. 32-4

DOGS

THOROUGHbred RUSSIAN WOLFPOND
pups, an especially fine litter from champion stock, price \$25. Sepp, Bayer, Kitaco, Alta. 32-4

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—SABLE AND
white, three months, pedigree, \$15 each. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 32-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND REBUILT MA-
chinery—36-60 Rumely separator; 36-60 Geo. White separator, nearly new; 32-54 Avery separator; 20 H.P. Geo. White steam engine, nearly new. These goods have been all thoroughly over hauled; will guarantee good as new. McKenzie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 32-2

80 H. CASE ENGINE, COMPLETE WITH
extensions; 40-62 separator with Garden City feeder; one 10-bottom John Deere engine gang; one 8-bottom Case Sattley breaking gang; two 24 in. plows; two tanks. These are all in excellent condition and at right price to responsible parties. Box 14, Riding Mountain. 32-2

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME
cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 23tf

A COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY
and supplies—plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon, harness, etc.—all fully up to U.G.G. standard, now in our warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. United Grain Growers Ltd. 32-4

25-HORSE CASE ENGINE WITH BAKER
valve; 40-64 Case separator with Ruth feeder; 8-bottom John Deere plow with breaker and stubble bottoms. All in good working order. For \$3,500. W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alberta. 30-4

STUMP PULLERS—ONE ONLY, HAND-POWER,
slightly used, but in excellent condition. Only reason for selling is that every stump on farm has been pulled. Write quickly. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 31-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR.
28-50. Must be in good condition. Rumely Ideal preferred. O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta. 31-3

FOR SALE—36 x 60 BATTLE CREEK ADVANCE
separator, rebuilt, run only 25 days, in first class shape, complete. Sons conscripted. Price \$1400 cash. Herbert Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 32-2

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY
Order. They are payable everywhere.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE 75-HORSE STEAM
engine, 40-60 Case separator, 2 tanks, 13 inch chopper. In Al order. John Grant, Ethelwyn, Alta. 32-2

FOR SALE—MASSEY-HARRIS SIDE DE-
livery rake and tedder and hay loader, as good as new. Price for the two \$150. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Raymore, Sask. 31-2

WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW.
Give full particulars. E. C. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask. 32-2

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR
parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co. Winnipeg. 32-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SHEAF LOADER, NEW.
W. Bollingbroke, Greene, Sask. 29-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

ROUND WHITE CEDAR AND SPLIT RED
cedar fence posts in any quantity. We have big supply. Every post guaranteed. Get our prices. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg. 32-2

SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD
lots. Apply Box 857, Fernie, B.C. 32-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

COTTONSEED COOKING OIL, PURE VEG-
etable shortening, 40 pound tins, each \$12.00. The Cottonseed Oil Co., 553 Henry Ave., Winnipeg. Canadian Food Control License Number 6-410. 29-4

WIRE FENCING—ALL STYLES, BEST QUAL-
ity. Get our prices on stock fencing. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg. 32-2

HAY FOR SALE. WRITE FOR PRICES.
D. E. McNeff, Rockhaven, Sask. 32-2

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION
Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-
son, Barristers, e.c.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON
R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 22-25

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-
toon. 6tf

SITUATIONS

YOUNG MEN—CANADIAN INDUSTRY OF-
fers exceptional opportunities to trained men. Electricians, chemists, structural and mechanical engineers, draftsmen, accountants find ready employment and good salaries. I.C.S. training qualifies. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. 32-2

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN
the Red River Valley, being the N.W. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of sections 15 and 16, township 7, range 2 east, 800 acres, 25 miles south of Winnipeg; 600 acres cultivated, 450 in crop, balance pasture; no waste land; between 8 and 9 miles of fencing. Buildings insured for \$8,000. Will sell along with the farm, crop, stock and implements if desired. Horses, 20 head, big and little; 40 cattle. Property unencumbered. No trades considered, but very liberal terms given. Price for the land \$40 per acre. To reach me in the city, phone St. John 1700. A Dryden, 269 Church Ave., Winnipeg. 32-2

FARM LANDS (Continued)

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE
for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27tf

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 27tf

A REAL BARGAIN IN A READY-MADE FARM.
On account of ill health must sacrifice. Half section, clay loam, all cultivated. Cut 45 acres pasture, 95 fallow; good warm 5 roomed house, new frame barn, brick house, granaries, etc.; fenced and cross fenced, 2 1/2 miles woven wire. Telephone. Good auto highway. Price \$21.50 per acre. Write or wire at once. Ed. Cronk, Alameda, Sask. 27tf

612 ACRES MIXED FARM, SANDY LOAM,
4 miles east Leask, Sask.; 300 acres under cultivation, 50 acres sown to brome and western rye; fair log and frame buildings; windmill; good water; all fenced; can cut 150 to 200 tons of wild hay. \$3,000 cash, balance arranged. Write, Osborne Upper, Leask, Sask. 32-2

WINNIPEG DISTRICT—160 ACRES, GOOD
buildings, close to station and good school, \$45, 320 acres, 160 new breaking, \$30. 2000 acres at \$53. G. H. Miller, 305 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 32-2

TO RENT—HALF SECTION, RENTER TO
buy equipment and feed; 170 acres summer-fallow for 1919; good water and buildings. J. R. Wood, Travers, Alberta. 32-2

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN
the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-4

160 ACRES, HUNDRED MILES FROM WIN-
nipeg, Man. Sell or trade, cattle or property. \$800. R. Gruber, Lloydminster, Alta. 32-2

DENTISTS

DR. GORDON D. PETERS, DENTIST, 5th
Floor, Boyd Bldg., Room 504, cor. Portage and Edmonton Streets, Winnipeg. Hours 9 to 5. Phone Main 1993. Evenings by appointment only. 32tf

USED
Army Tents
Sleeps 8 Men. Guaranteed
in Full Repair
Price \$18
J. PICKLES
Tent and Awning Mfr., WINNIPEG

MAKE YOUR OWN
LAGER BEER
At home—no special equipment—from
our pure and popular
Hop-Malt Beer Extract
Conforming to Temperance Act.
This is a Food Beer, more delicious,
nourishing and better than any malt
beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink
all you want of it. Easy to make.
The drink that "cheers but does not
inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natu-
ral color, snap and sparkle. Your
friends will confirm your opinion—
"The best I ever tasted."
Large can, makes 7 gallons.....\$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons.....1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gallon......50
Send money order or postal note. Pre-
paid throughout Canada. Agents
wanted everywhere.
HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD.,
Dept. A17, 92 King St. West,
Hamilton, Canada.

TRY FALL RYE—
Write for Circular
Market price high. Larger yields
than wheat. Resists drought,
smut and rust. No soil too poor,
light or sandy. Great hay and
pasture. Investigate this crop.
Write for circular.
HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN.
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Here, Sport!

There is probably no animal on the farm which repays more and in more ways for its keep than a good dog. As a playmate for children—as a companion for the grown-ups—as an assistant in herding cattle and as an ever-watchful, 24-hour-a-day guardian, it is always "on the job" with joyous voluntary service.

There are doubtless hundreds of The Guide homes in which a dog would be a welcome acquisition. To these homes we recommend a perusal of The Guide's Farmers' Market Place page for the next few weeks for offerings along this line.

There are also doubtless dozens of people who have dogs for sale. To these we would recommend the use of advertising on this page as a means of reaching these other hundreds of homes in a more economical way than can be done by any other means. Many dog breeders have used The Guide advertising space to good advantage, as

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS WILL SHOW—

Heaslip, Man.
About a month ago I put an ad. in The Guide offering Collie pups for sale. I inserted it but twice and from that ad. I received over 30 enquiries, and many of them wanting two and three dogs. Of course, I couldn't supply them all.
NEIL WILSON.

Brockley Kennels, Winnipeg.
I sold out all the puppies I had and could have sold more if I had had them. I consider The Guide the best medium for advertising dogs suitable for the farm.
JOHN C. FLETCHER.

Springside, Sask.
Am still having lots of enquiries for dogs. Your paper gets business where others fail. I am well satisfied with advertising in The Guide and I will continue to advertise as long as I have anything for sale.
W. O. DAVIS.

Guernsey, Sask.
Please stop my Collie pup advertisement. Am swamped with enquiries and am sold out.
J. A. HURLEY.

Send in your advertisement today.

The Rate is economical: Five Cents per word, payable in advance.

Winnipeg The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide Manitoba

U.G.G. Wagons and Grain Tanks

The purchase of a wagon cannot much longer be delayed. Your order for a U.G.G. wagon should be sent at once. You are getting the best wagon value to be had, because you get the benefit of the prices obtained on our large order a year ago. You get quality and material.

We placed our order early just to make sure of quality. You can imagine that the prices of wagon materials have been advanced. You know what you are asked for other wagons. Just look at the price of these wagons. Remember that it is a wagon backed by the unqualified guarantee of the United Grain Growers Limited. Then examine the specifications and compare this value with what you could get elsewhere. You can come to only one conclusion about this wagon. Send your order now.



\$108⁹⁰

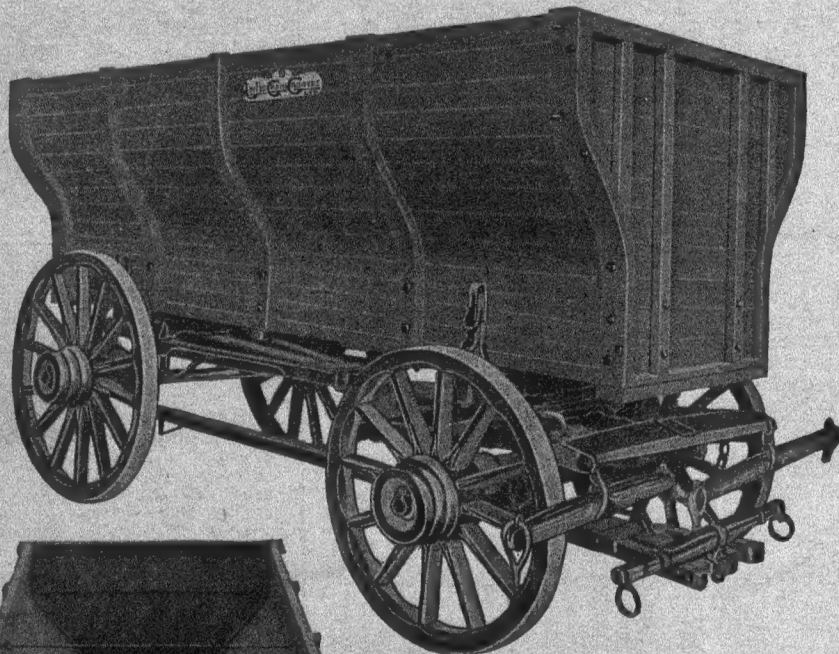
F.O.B. WINNIPEG

These Specifications tell the Story :

Material, Selected No. 1. **Gears**, Clipped; **Axles**, Maple or Hickory; **Skeins**, cast iron; rubber bumper pattern; wood stakes, well ironed; **Oak bounds**; **Oak tongue**, **Oak bolsters** and **reach**, reach well ironed at top and bottom at front end. **Wheels**, bent Oak rims, two pieces to a wheel; rivets on each side of spoke; **A grade hubs**; selected Oak spokes. **Height of wheels**, regular height, 44-in. front, 52-in. rear. **Wagon Boxes**, made from selected, thoroughly-seasoned box-board grade of A.1 lumber; stake-wear irons; one pair spreader chains for each box, top and lower. Each box carries six rods of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. material. Angle-iron strips to make box flax-tight. Double wood cleats for bottom box of heavy design and slightly oval; cleats for sides overlap one another; top strips are full

length of box sides. **Bottom**, finished to 1-in. material. Carries six cross sills, and bottom is doubled over front and rear bolsters with $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. material; length of bottom, 11 feet. **Spring seat**, has two two-leaf springs and lazy back. **Painting**, gear and wagon box well painted and neatly striped.

V-100 (as shown above)— $3\frac{1}{4} \times 10$ skeins, $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ tires, 28-in. box, seat with lazy back, trees and yoke complete, weight 1,351 lbs. Winnipeg, \$108.90; Regina, 114.50; Saskatoon, \$115.60; Calgary, \$117.85. Pages 83 to 86 explain other sizes and styles.



This U.G.G. Grain Tank Holds 140 bushels

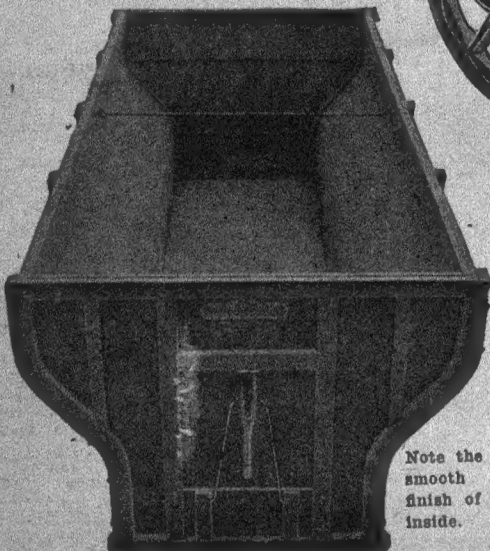
Bent knees on the outside, perfectly smooth on the inside. Large end gate with tight-fitting lock. Built of clear fir or Norway pine. Bottom made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. boards. Angle iron along sides to make box absolutely flax-tight. See page 82 in Catalog. Winnipeg, \$55.00; Regina, \$57.75; Saskatoon, \$58.25; Calgary, \$59.25.

The Truck Shown in Illustration

is our No. V-107 teaming gear. 4×12 skeins, $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ tires with iron-bound trees and yoke. Weight, 1,365 lbs. Winnipeg, \$111.45; Regina, \$117.15; Saskatoon, \$118.20; Calgary, \$120.50.

Other Threshing Supplies

Our Catalog lists many supplies you need at this season—belting, grain scoops, oils and greases, water tanks, etc. Get your catalog out now and let us have your list as soon as possible. We can make immediate shipment of all these goods.



Note the smooth finish of inside.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY